The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,352.—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1869. Annual Subscription in Advance... ..Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52	0
including postage	„ 72	0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town	„ 28	0
including postage	„ 38	0
For three months' advance, delivered in Town	„ 16	0
including postage	„ 21	0
For one month, delivered in Town	„ 6	0
including postage	„ 7	12
Single Copy for Cash	„ 0	4
Back Numbers	„ 0	8

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under

First insertion	Rs. 5	0
Second Ditto	„ 2	8
Third Ditto	„ 2	8
Fourth and succeeding insertio	„ 0	2½ As.

per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion .... 8 As. per line.
Second Ditto .... 4½ „ „
Third and succeeding .... 2½ „ „
In the Native Languages, double the above.
Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch steamers as above with mails, passengers, and cargo, every fourteen days.

The steam-ship Himalaya, 1,341 Tons, 250 H. P., Commander J. H. Atkinson, will be despatched on Tuesday, the 12th October, at noon.

	Oct.		Oct.
Leave Bombay	12	Leave Galle	19
„ Carwar	13	„ Negapatam	22
„ Mangalore	14	„ Madras	25
„ Cannanore	15	„ Coconada	27
„ Calicut	15	„ Vizagapatam	28
„ Beypore	15	„ Bimlipatam	28
„ Cochin	16	„ Gopalpore	29
„ Tuticorin	17	„ False Point	30
„ Colombo	18	Arrive Calcutta	31

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route picking up the steamer at Madras.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging cargo and passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, will despatch a steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah.

Up.	Oct.	Down.	Nov.
Leave Bombay	18	Leave Bussorah	5
„ Kurrachee	22	„ Fao	5
„ Guadur	23	„ Bushire	7
„ Muscat	26	„ Linga	9
„ Bunder Abbas	28	„ Bunder Abbas	11
„ Linga	29	„ Muscat	13
	Nov.		
„ Bushire	1	„ Guadur	15
„ Fao	2	„ Kurrachee	17
Arrive Bussorah	3	Arrives Bombay	20

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every Monday at noon.

The steam-ship Martaban, 515 tons, 110 H. P., Commander W. A. Hibbert, will be despatched on Monday, the 11th October, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO THE MALABAR COAST.

THE well known First Class Steamer PHLOX, E. Baker, Commander, will leave for the undernoted Ports, every SATURDAY, starting from the Apollo Bunder at 4 P.M.

Unjunwell,	Malwan,
Rutnagherry,	Vingorla,
Jeytapoor,	Goa, Panjim,

For Freight or Passage apply to NUSSERWANJEE KERSASJEE, Bazaar Gate Street, and for Charter to J. DIXON, Apollo Street.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to	Rewas.		Dhurrumtur.		Butchers Island and Oorun.		Oolwa.	
	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.
First Class	2	0	3	0	2	0	3	0
Second Class	0	12	1	0	0	8	0	12
Third Class	0	6	0	8	0	4	0	9

The Dhurrumtur Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurrumtur at 1 P.M.

The Oolwa Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M.

Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 5th November 1867.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST.

Steamers LORD CLYDE, GENERAL HAVELOCK, GENERAL OUTRAM, and TILLY.

ONE of the above Steamers will be despatched every week to and from the Malabar Coast, calling at the intermediate Ports on the following days:—

Down Steamers.		Up Steamers.	
Leave Bombay	Saturday.	Leave Cochin	Sunday.
„ Rutnagherry	Sunday.	„ Beypore	Monday.
„ Malwan	„	„ Calicut	„
„ Vingorla	„	„ Tellicherry	Tuesday.
„ Goa	Monday.	„ Cannanore	„
„ Carwar	„	„ Mangalore	Wednesday
„ Coompta	„	„ Coompta	Thursday.
„ Mangalore	Tuesday.	„ Carwar	„
„ Cannanore	Wednesday.	„ Goa	„
„ Tellicherry	„	„ Vingorla	Friday.
„ Calicut	„	„ Malwan	„
„ Beypore	„	„ Rutnagherry	Saturday.
Arrive Cochin	Thursday.	Arrive Bombay	Sunday.

The Steamer General Outram, Captain Teasdale, will be despatched according to the above table on SATURDAY, the 9th instant. For freight and passage apply to

NOWROJEE BHICAJEE, Manager.

No. 6, Borah Bazaar Street, 4th October, 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per Ship NELSON, Rands, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats alongside the ship to receive delivery of their goods, otherwise the same will be landed as they come to hand at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain Rands will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the ship's deck.

FINLAY, SCOTT, & Co.

Bombay, 5th October, 1869.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. M. B. COHEN & Co., Shipping and General Commission Agents, No. 8, Meadow Street, entrance Bell Lane.

M. B. COHEN & Co.

20th January 1869

N. B.—Orders from Up-country promptly attended to.

LIVERY STABLES.—Pestonjee Eduljee Shroff, Kalbadavie Road, opposite the Shop of Nuthoo Ebram.

P. E. S. lets out on hire good Palanquins, Shigrams, Phaetons, Broughams, or Carriages, with either one Horse or a pair. Charges moderate. Terms—Cash in advance.

MUSICAL BOXES, JEWELLERY, CLOCKS.—Our stock has been replenished, and offers the most complete assortment desirable.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

WARRANTED WATCHES.—All Gold and Silver Watches of every description and size manufactured by us, and fitted with the latest improvements, are warranted to purchasers for the term of 1, 2, or 3 years.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

KEYLESS WATCHES.—For which the undersigned have also obtained the only first class Prize Medal at the Broach Exhibition. This watch is pronounced by competent judges to be the most practical and best time-keeper ever produced.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

RS. 50 SILVER WATCH.—The only first class Prize Medal was obtained by the undersigned at the late Broach Exhibition for this Watch: its durability and excellent way of keeping time cannot be surpassed at the price.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

T. CHATELAIN MONTANDON,
WATCHMAKER, JEWELLER, OPTICIAN AND ENGRAVER,

1st & 2nd FLOOR, No. 17, MEADOW STREET,

Agent for Hy. Grandjean & Co., Locle (Switzerland), and London (47 Holiday Street). Received Medals at all the great Exhibitions, Silver Medal at the Paris Exhibition of 1867.

Also Agent for Thevenaz Brothers, Locle; established in London for the last thirty years.

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.—Ladies' and Gentlemen's; the largest stock now in Bombay.

JEWELLERY.—Indian, Paris, Geneva, and German made; the largest choice now in Bombay.

SPECTACLES.—In Steel and Tortoise-shell Frames, Eye Glasses, Opera Glasses.

CLOCKS for Dining-rooms, Offices, and Railway Stations.

MUSICAL BOXES.—100 Musical Boxes to select from.

Terms—Cash.

REPAIRS of all kinds carefully made.

Up-country Station orders punctually attended to.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, NAPLES, LEGHORN, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Suez—1st class £40, 2nd class £25. } Exclusive
To Trieste—1st class £53, 2nd class £34. } of Wines.

Steamers will leave Bombay every three weeks.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; Messrs. Fraissinet Pere et Fils, Marseilles; and Messrs. R. Rubattino and Co., Genoa; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The s. s. NEERA, 2,200 Tons, Captain Hanscom, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 18th October.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEWSPAPER FILE MISSING.—A File of the "Bombay Gazette" for the half-year from January to June 1867, belonging to the "Bombay Gazette" Office, has been missing for several months. The person to whom the File was lent will oblige by returning it immediately.

KINLOCH and ALLAN have REMOVED their Office from 14 Meadow Street, to 3 Nesbit Lane, Fort.

NOTICE.—I have THIS DAY REMOVED my OFFICES from 13, Rampart Row, to 12 Forbes Street, formerly occupied by Messrs. LEGGETT and CLEARY, Solicitors.

JOHN CLEARY, Solicitor.

Bombay, 5th October, 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per ship MARY and EMMA, arrived from Mauritius, are requested to forward their Delivery Orders, accompanied by Bills of Lading, for our countersignature and to pay their Freight to us, and to send off Boats at once for their Cargo, otherwise the Goods will be landed as they come to hand at the expense and risk of the concerned, as provided for in the Bills of Lading.

Captain Thompson will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the ship's deck.

WALLACE & Co.,
Agents for Captain G. A. Thompson.

PURE WATER.
SPENCER'S MAGNETIC FILTER.

No Family should be without one of these most excellent FILTERS.

No. 1, Rs. 20; No. 2, Rs. 28; No. 3, Rs. 38.

ADVANTAGES.

1. The most impure waters are deprived of colour, taste, and odour.
2. Chemically dissolved organic matter, such as peat and decayed vegetation, are converted into carbonic acid.
3. Deleterious gases are neutralized.
4. Water filtered through Magnetic Carbide has no action on lead.
5. Animal and vegetable life cannot exist in water filtered thus.
6. Water in passing through this filter is deprived of iron, sulphur, and even arsenics, should they exist in solution.
7. The hardness of chalk waters is greatly reduced.
8. It never loses its filtering and purifying powers, but after ten years' constant use it has been found equally powerful as when first used.

*** The Advertisers have such confidence in recommending the above that they will be glad to send them upon trial, to be returned or paid for at the expiration of a month from date of receipt.

SOLE AGENTS FOR BOMBAY,
THACKER, VINING, & Co.

JEWELLERY AT ENGLISH PRICES.

Attention is invited to the residue of a consignment of JEWELLERY, consisting of

Bracelets,	Necklets,	Shirt Studs,
Brooches,	Ear-wires,	Collar Studs,
Eardrops,	Scarf Rings,	Sleeve Links,
Lockets,	Scarf Pins,	Charms, &c.,

which, under instructions, are now offered at English prices in order to close account.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

AUCTION SALE of LANDED PROPERTY at CHINCH BUNDER, 3rd ROW.

On MONDAY, the 15th October, at 4 P.M., Messrs. HEERALALL & Co. will SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION, on the premises, in pursuance of the Power of Sale contained in certain Indentures of 1st and 2nd Mortgages, bearing dates the 6th July, 1867, and 27th November, 1867, respectively, by order of the mortgagee, Ludlabhai Ebrahim, on account and risk of the mortgagor, Murrumbebee, daughter of the late Nacoda Moola Esmail Shureef:—All that piece or parcel of Land or Fazendaree Ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, erected, built and standing thereon, situate, lying, and being at Chinch Bunder 3rd Row, on the west side thereof, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwur, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 86, containing by admeasurement 108 3/9 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—on the east by the sweepers' passage, on the west by Chinch Bunder 3rd Row, on the north by the house of Khoja Goolam Hussain, on the south by the house of Shaw Dewjee More.

For further particulars apply at the Office of the undersigned, No. 9, Hummum Street, Fort.

HEERALALL & Co.

AUCTION SALE of LANDED PROPERTY at VUDACHEEGADEE or NISHANDHURNICHAPADA.

On SATURDAY, the 16th October, at 4 P.M., Messrs. HEERALALL & Co. are instructed to SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION, on the premises, in pursuance of the Power of Sale contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the 11th day of September, 1867, by order of the mortgagee, Datoobhoy Ebrahim, on account and risk of the mortgagor, Yousoof bin Nuthoo, butcher:—All that piece or parcel of Fazendaree Land or Ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Nishandhurnichapada, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwur, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 52, containing by admeasurement 92½ square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—On the east by the house of Fuckeer Mahomed Coor, on the west by Sutey Sarung street, on the north by the house of Bapoo Sahib Coorundlay, on the south by the Nishandhurnichapada.

For further particulars apply at the office of the undersigned, No. 9, Hummum Street, Fort. HEERALALL & Co.

W. B. DAVIS.
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT and AGENT,
106, Leadenhall Street,
London,

EXECUTES INDENTS and COMMISSIONS for every description of English and Foreign GOODS at the uniform Commission of 5 per cent. on cost.

MESS AGENCIES UNDERTAKEN.

Special terms on application.

BANKERS:—The Agra Bank, and Branches.

N. B.—Sole Agents for
CARRE'S PATENT FREEZING APPARATUS.

REQUIRED, about February or March next, BUSINESS PREMISES in the Fort, on the Ground Floor, with Godowns, and if with one large upper-room preferred. State situation, size of premises, and monthly rent, by letter only to S. C., office of this paper.

MATHERAN.—TO BE LET, FURNISHED, THE FOLLY, near Walker's Tank, 6 available Bed-rooms and 6 Bath-rooms, besides two handsome Reception-rooms. Rent for the Season Rs. 700.

Also, THE KEEPSAKE, furnished, near the Bund, suitable for two Bachelors or a Married Couple. Rent for the Season Rs. 300.

Apply to JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

Bombay, 4th October, 1869.

VELOCIPEDES of every description, for Gentlemen, Ladies, and Children. Best forged steel, with brake, and best Hickory Wheels. The French Velocipede Company, through their English Manufacturers, offer the very best Velocipedes at prices from £10 to £14. Liberal terms to Importers. The Export and Shipping Department is under the care of Tangye Brothers & Holman, of 10, Laurence Pountney Lane, London. The English Wholesale Agents are S. & E. Ransome & Co. All communications to be made to the General Manager A. DAVIS, 14, Strand, London. Trade Mark, a Bicycle.

*** "The Velocipede, its history, and how to use it," can be obtained for 8 annas of the publisher of this Journal.

THE ROYAL VISIT.—SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT TO INDIAN SPORTSMEN.

MR. J. D. DOUGALL,
GUN AND RIFLE MANUFACTURER,
St. James's Street, London,

Desires to bring into special notice the fact of his having had the sole charge of the equipment of H.R.H. The Duke of Edinburgh, for his present voyage and visit to India.

The unrivalled skill of the Advertiser in adapting Rifles and Shells of his own invention to Indian requirements, &c., &c., having obtained for him the patronage of their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Edinburgh, he now announces that all Indian orders are executed with the same care and fidelity as for the Royal Family.

Drawings, Prices, &c., &c., post free on application.

JOHN MOIR AND SON,
Preserved Provision Manufacturers, and Export Oilmen,
ABERDEEN,

Purveyors by special Appointment to H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh.

Supply, of the finest quality,

Soups, Fish, Meats, Game, Entrees, Bacon, Hams, Tongues, Cheese, Bologna and Oxford Sausages, Potted Meats and Fish, Pates, Sardines, Jams, Jellies, and Orange Marmalade. Also Pickles, Sauces, Tart Fruits, Jellies, Mushroom Ketchup, Oils, Venegars, Baking Powders, &c.

J. M. & S. are the Sole Proprietors of the
DUKE OF EDINBURGH SAUCE,

which is the success of the season at the table for its warming and stimulating qualities; and for flavour is unsurpassed

D. NICHOLSON and COMPANY,
SILK, WOOLLEN, and MANCHESTER WAREHOUSEMEN, COLONIAL and FOREIGN AGENTS,
50, 51 and 52, St. Paul's Churchyard, London.

D. NICHOLSON & Co. undertake the execution of Indents for every description of goods for Merchants and Traders abroad, for a commission of 2½ per cent., the original invoices, in all cases, being forwarded.

As D. N. & Co. have accounts for their own business with all the principal Manufacturers in England and France, they can offer their Correspondents many advantages which could not be obtained from an ordinary Agent.

Foreign Produce disposed of for a commission of 2½ per cent.

D. NICHOLSON and Co.,
50, 51 and 52, St. Paul's Churchyard, London.

Sole Agents for the WANZER SEWING MACHINE COMPANY and the BRITANNIA SEWING MACHINE COMPANY for the City of London.

Bankers—Messrs. Martin & Co., 68, Lombard Street.

N.B.—Price Lists can be procured from, and orders sent direct, for through Messrs. Balmer, Lawrie & Co., Calcutta; and also, Messrs. Wheatley & Co., Bombay

THOMAS D. MARSHALL'S
PRICED CATALOGUE OF FIRST-CLASS BOOTS
at Moderate Prices for Cash,
Post free to India on application.
THE GENTLEMAN'S GUINEA ELASTIC BOOTS,

Calf for Walking, or Patent Leather for Dress, free to India by sample post on receipt of remittance for 22s., and a paper pattern size of sole. Remittances to be crossed "Bank of England."

THOMAS D. MARSHALL,
192, Oxford Street, London, W.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—Messrs. W. PATTISON & Co., CONTRACTORS and PLUMBERS, &c., have REMOVED from No. 12, Forbes Street, to Marine Street, late Kinloch and Allan.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—The SIXTH MEETING will be HELD in the Town Hall, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 6th October, at a quarter past 5 o'clock, for the practise of the following music:—

The Morning Prayer .... Mendelssohn.
May Queen, 1st Chorus .... Sterndale Bennett.

ALFRED WAKE,
Joint Honorary Secretary.

NOTICE.—To be SOLD by Public Auction, in Her Majesty's Dockyard, on THURSDAY, the 7th October, 1869, H. M.'s Screw Tug WADALIA, of 100 tons Gross Tonnage, and built of Iron, as she stands on the day of sale.

The above Tug is lying at Butcher's Island.

For terms and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

W. T. CROCKETT, Lieut., late I. N.,
Acting Marine Storekeeper.

Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 30th September, 1869.

NOTICE.—To be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION in H. M.'s Dockyard, on MONDAY, the 11th inst., and the days following, a quantity of OLD and UNSERVICEABLE MARINE STORES, consisting of Awnings, old Canvas, Sails, Rope old (Coir and Europe), Boats, Masts, Yards, Horse Boxes, Cloth Coarse Blue, Iron, Brass, Copper, and Lead old cases, Casks, Tins, &c., also Tanks Iron and Elephant Slings, returned from Abyssinia. Terms of sale as usual, and for further particulars apply to the undersigned.

W. T. CROCKETT, Lieut. late I. N.,
Actg. Marine Storekeeper.

Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 2nd October, 1869.

NOTICE is hereby given, that any PERSON who sells, or offers for sale, by RETAIL any TOBACCO in the City of Bombay, without a License from the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, and Opium, or other Officer duly empowered by Government in that behalf, will be proceeded against according to Law.

The License for the retail sale of Tobacco in the City of Bombay is in force for the period of 12 Calendar Months from the date hereof.

N. DANIELL,
Deputy Commissioner of Customs, P. D.

Bombay Custom House, 1st October, 1869.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—Rs. 20 REWARD.—On the 30th August a small Travelling Desk, covered with Morocco leather, was lost at the Byculla Station shortly after 2 P.M. The Desk contains papers, some of which belong to Staff Surgeon-Major White.

A Reward of Rs. 20 will be paid to whoever will restore the Desk to the undersigned, or give such information as may lead to its recovery.

HENRY CONDER,
Bombay, 29th September, 1869. General Traffic Manager.

THE BOMBAY CITY BANK, Limited, (in Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the THIRD DISTRIBUTION of the ASSETS of the COMPANY, at the rate of Rupees (5) Five per Share, will be payable at the Company's Office, on the top of the Old Commissariat Buildings, corner of Parsee Bazar Street, on and after MONDAY, the 11th October, 1869. To enable Shareholders to participate in this distribution, they must lodge their Certificates of Shares at the Company's Office on or before Monday, the 4th October, 1869. Shareholders drawing dividends must appear in person, or by duly constituted Attorney.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Liquidators will be CLOSED from 1st October 1869 until further notice.

B. R. MODY,
HORMUSJEE PESTONJEE FRAMJEE, } Liquidators.
ARDASEER EDULJEE CHINOY,

Bombay, 23rd September, 1869.

MUNICIPALITY of BOMBAY.

NOTICE to CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are hereby invited for the construction of a Fountain and the erection of an Iron Railing with a Stone Base, Gates, &c., in the Elphinstone Circle, in the Fort of Bombay.

The plans, sections, and specification of Railing, &c., may be inspected, and the form of Tender and Bill of Quantities may be obtained at the office of the undersigned.

Tenders written on the proper printed forms should be sent in on or before 12 o'clock on Friday, the 8th day of October, 1869, addressed to A. T. Crawford, Esquire, Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Apollo Street, Fort.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
C. THWAITES, C. E.,
Acting Executive Engineer, Bombay Municipality.

Bombay, Executive Engineer's Office, 25th September, 1869.

NOTICE.—THE ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY having SUSPENDED PAYMENT in accordance with a Telegram received from Head Office, London, PREMIA payable at this Branch will still CONTINUE to be RECEIVED by the undersigned, on behalf of the Provisional Liquidator authorized by the Court of Chancery to receive the same, but such Premia will be returned on 1st January 1870 should re-construction or arrangements with another Company be not carried out.

By order of Directors,
D. McL. SLATER, Secretary,
For Provisional Liquidator.

Bombay, 19th August, 1869.

COLABA PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—The Directors of the above Company beg to intimate, that they are prepared to receive offers for the purchase of a portion of the Company's Property, situated at Doongree Cooly Street, Chinch Bunder (either with, or without Presses) formerly known as Khimchund Moteechund Screws.

Offers will be received by the undersigned, who will also furnish any information that may be required.

By order of the Board Directors,
For the London, Asiatic, and American Company Limited,
Secretaries,
CHARLES E. BENN, Joint Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, 15th September, 1869.

SCINDE PRESS COMPANY
(Limited).—In Liquidation.

सिंद प्रेस कंपनी, लिमिटेड.

સાંદ પરેસ કંપની, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, which was to be HELD at the Registered Offices of the Company, on FRIDAY, the 24th instant, at 3 P.M., is postponed to WEDNESDAY, the 6th proximo, when the same will be commenced at the time and place mentioned above.

H. E. ASTLEY, Sole Liquidator.

Bombay, 27th September, 1869.

MAZAGON LAND and RECLAMATION COMPANY (Limited.)—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company (Limited) will be HELD at the Registered Office of the Company, in Elphinstone Circle, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th October, instant, at 3 P.M., for the purpose of considering, and, if so determined, confirming the following, Resolution passed at the Meeting of Shareholders of the Company held this day at 3 p. m.:—

"That the Liquidators of the Company be, and they hereby are, authorized to transfer and sell the lands, houses, hereditaments, and immoveable and all other assets, rights, business, effects, and good-will of the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company (Limited), to a new Company, to be called the "Mazagon Land Company (Limited,)" and to receive in compensation for such transfer and sale 2,000 fully paid up shares of the nominal value of Rs. 2,000 each in such last mentioned Company, such Company undertaking to pay and discharge all debts, liabilities, either contingent or existing, and engagements of the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company (Limited), and to carry out and perform the agreements, leases, and obligations of the said Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company (Limited).

By order of the Board of Directors,
RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Elphinstone Circle, 1st October, 1869.

MR. J. NEUBERG,
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET,
FORT, BOMBAY.

COOKING STOVES, for large and small Families, with all Cooking Utensils complete.
J. NEUBERG.

ENAMELLED IRON WARE of every description, 10 per cent. discount for Cash.
J. NEUBERG.

COUNTRY-MADE TABLE LINEN, 20 per cent. discount for Cash.
J. NEUBERG

ENGLISH TABLE LINEN, 25 per cent. discount for Cash
J. NEUBERG.

FANCY GOODS, WALL PAPERS, GOLD BEADINGS, HAND GLASSES, &c.
J. NEUBERG.

BASS'S PALE ALE, by Cameron and Saunders, at Rs. 23 per cask of 4 dozen quarts
J. NEUBERG.

GUINNESS'S STOUT, at Rs. 23 per cask of 4 dozen quarts.
J. NEUBERG.

BASS'S PALE ALE and GUINNESS'S STOUT, at Rs. 28 per cask of 8 dozen pints.
9, Hummum Street. J. NEUBERG.

JUST LANDED, ex THOMAS BELL, a large and varied assortment of ENGLISH, GERMAN and FRENCH TOYS. Priced moderately.

Mr. N. wishes to clear the Stock, and offers the above at 30 PER CENT. DISCOUNT for CASH on delivery of the articles. Whole cases of assorted TOYS, Rs. 125 to Rs. 240 nett.
J. NEUBERG.

THOMPSON and COMPANY.
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
Opposite the Secretariate,
22, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,
From the late firm of
ROGERS & Co.

PRESCRIPTIONS.

Every care and attention is given to this Department of our business, and being under our personal superintendence, Physicians and Patients may rely on all personal articles being supplied of the best quality, and prepared with exactness and uniformity.

MEDICINE CHESTS IN GREAT VARIETY.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS CAREFULLY REFILLED.

Messrs. Thompson & Co. devote particular attention to Ships' Medicine Chests, and will, at any time, send on Board a competent party to have the Chest examined, free of charge.

PATENT MEDICINES.

Hair Brushes.	Flesh Gloves.
Nail Brushes.	Chest Expanders.
Tooth Brushes	Eau de Cologne.
Combs.	Violet Powder.
Corn Plasters.	Feeding Bottles.
Perfumery.	Court Plaster.
Sponges.	Filters.
Sponge Bags.	

AND A LARGE STOCK OF OTHER SUNDRIES.

PIPES, TOBACCO, CHEROOTS.

Orders from Outstations, accompanied by a Bombay reference, will receive every care and attention.

THOMPSON & Co.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

IMPORTANT.

MESSES, MERCHANTS, and RESIDENTS, in Western India should apply to CUTLER, PALMER, & Co., Dean Lane, Bombay, for such Wines, Spirits, and Cordials, as

Amontillado, a choice after-dinner Wine—Dry.
Braunberger, a fragrant dessert Wine.
Clarets, of the best growths to ordinary, in Quarts and Pints. See List.
Chambertin, the elite of Burgundies.
Curacoa, white or orange, in Quarts and Pints.
Chablis, the Wine to be served with Fish.
Cherry Brandy, after-dinner Liqueur.
Dry and Very Dry Champagne, in Magnums, Quarts, and Pints, three qualities.
East India Madeira, of magnificent character.
Fine Sparkling Nonpareil and other Hocks, specially prepared for India.
Gin, best London distilled, dry and soft.
Geneva, best Dutch.
Hochheimer, a light refreshing Wine in hot weather.
Invalids' Port, really and truly splendid Wine.
Johannisberger, a recherchè Cabinet Wine.
Liebfraumilch, another style of Cabinet after-dinner Wine.
Moselle Nonpareil and Muscatel, the finest, sparkling, brilliant condition.
Marsala, pale Virgin, good dinner Wine.
Macon, cheap dinner Burgundy.
Nuits, a dinner Burgundy, good quality.
Orange Bitters, pure, recommended for use before dinner.
Ports of various qualities, in Quarts or Pints.
Rum, the best of old landed Jamaicas.
Rudesheimer, full bodied dinner Hock.
Sauterne, delicate and fine flavoured.
Traminer Forster, a very choice dessert Hock.
Very old and choice pale Cognacs to medium quality.
Whisky, Scotch and Irish, old, soft, and mellow.
Xeres or Sherry Wines, in six styles, dry and pale, gold, &c.
Yquem Sauterne, shipped to order.
Zara, Maraschino di, a choice Italian Liqueur.

Unexceptionally good Terms to Traders. Quotations given at Dean Lane, Bombay.

NOTICE.

Our heart-shaped Labels and distinctive Coloured Seals, originated and used by us since 1815, are now extensively imitated in India. We beg our friends and the public will ask for our Trademark Label and Brand when ordering Wines and Spirits, and so prevent fraud.

Being WINE MERCHANTS in the fullest sense of the term, and first hands, we offer our Wines for sale at one profit between the grower and consumer. Our terms to Traders, on orders of 30 dozen, are most liberal, and in like manner we give excellent value to private consumers, from whom we solicit comparison with other brands at our quotations.

TRADERS indenting on us for not less than 100 dozen of any one Wine (Champagne and Moselle included) may have their own names branded on the corks and cases if desired.

We take Shipping Orders for Wines in Wood:—
CLARETS, at from £10 (advancing £5 per Hhd.) to £100, in Bordeaux.
SHERRIES, at from £30 (advancing £10 per Butt) to £250, in Cadiz or London.
PORTS, at from £36 (advancing £10 per Pipe) to £180, in Oporto or London.
COGNACS and other Spirits, according to age, at per Gallon.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.
Established in Bombay in the year 1842;
and in Bordeaux and London 1815.

LONDON HOUSES	Wholesale and for Export only—Tower Bonded Vaults, Mark Lane. Retail—Charing Cross Railway Arches, Villiers Street Strand.
BORDEAUX HOUSE	Wholesale and for Export—Place du Champ de Mars.

REPRESENTATIVES IN

China,	Colombo,	New Zealand,
Calcutta,	Kurrachee,	Manilla,
Madras,	New York,	New Orleans.

NOTICE.—At the suggestion of many of our Supporters, we have shipped, per "MABEL," a few Bins of our old bottled PORTS, having satisfied ourselves that the crust will remain firm on the bottles even during and after the sea voyage. OLD CRUSTED PORTS, showing bottle flavour, have never before been shipped to India from fear of the Crust slipping, as would happen with most Old Wine. We guarantee the parcel on the way as being proof against any such accident, and confidently recommend Invalids to secure a case of this Wine, which is expected to arrive by the end of September.

The age in bottle and superior quality of the Wine will render it necessary for us to quote for it Rs. 36 per dozen.

We hold but 800 dozens of this bottling, and orders are now being registered.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,
Dean Lane, Bombay.

MACLEAN & Co.'s Celebrated PALE SHERRY, in cases of 3 doz. Quarts, at Rs. 21 per doz. Ditto ditto 6 „ Pints at „ 11-8 „

The attention of Regimental Messes is particularly called to the above Wine, which is a favorite brand in some of the best London Clubs. THOS. RANDALL & Co,
3, Parsee Bazaar Street, Elpinstone Circle.

BASS'S BEER, bottled by J. B. Drayton and Co.
4 dozen quarts Rs. 22
8 „ pints „ 28
GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

BASS'S BEER, bottled by The London and Burton Co., Limited.
4 dozen quarts Rs. 22
8 do. pints „ 28
GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

PAGE and SANDEMAN'S CLARET.—The undersigned have for sale, at their godowns, Claret shipped by the above well known firm.

Medoc—a fruity Wine, suitable for "Cup" ......at Rs. 13 per doz.

YOUNG & Co.
5, Borah Bazaar Street. Sole Agents, Bombay.

MESSRS. TOD, HEATLY and Co.—The undersigned (Agents for the above celebrated House) have on hand a full assortment of WINES, SPIRITS and LIQUEURS at moderate prices.

THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN COMPANY, (Ld.)
Elphinstone Circle, 2nd September, 1869.

Super-royal quarto, 100 Plates, pp. 250, Price in India, Rs. 60.

FOR SALE at the Godown of the undersigned—

Barclay and Perkins' Porter, Quarts at Rupees 5 and Pints at Rupees 3-8 per dozen... } Bottled by J. W. Bridges and Son.
Bass', Pale Ale, Quarts at Rupees 5-8 and Pints at Rupees 3-8 per dozen... }

Dublin Stout, bottled by J. M. Berthwick, Quarts at Rupees 4-12 and Pints at Rupees 3-8 per dozen.

Also small quantities of fine Pale Sherry, at Rupees 24 per doz.

Full flavoured Port, at Rupees 20 per dozen.

SIR C. FORBES & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godown of the undersigned, No. 27 Meadow Street, the following Wines, shipped by Messrs. Finke & Co., Bordeaux:—

Claret.—Medoc St. Julien	each case	4 doz.	Rs.	10	per doz.
Do Pauillac	„	4	„	12	„
1864 Mouton d'Armaillacq	„	1	„	15	„
1864 Chateau Larose	„	1	„	20	„
1864 Chateau Lafite	„	1	„	25	„
Brandy.—Robin & Co.'s 3 years old	„	1	„	22	„
Do. 10 „	„	1	„	30	„
Finke & Co.'s fine Champagne Cognac	„	1	„	20	„
Sherry.—Gibb & Bruce's green seal	„	2	„	18	„
Do. red „	„	2	„	22	„
Do. Amontillado	„	2	„	26	„
Robertson's blue seal	„	1	„	16	„

MACNEE, THOMSEN, & WARNEKEN.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned.

Messrs. Thomas Dunkin & Sons' BRANDIES.

Champagne Cognac, in 1 and 3 doz. cases, at ....Rs. 22 per doz.
Vieux „ Do. .... „ 18 „
Cognac „ Do. .... „ 16 „

Ayala Albrecht's CHAMPAGNE.

Quarts in 1 dozen cases at........Rs. 30 per doz.
Pints in 2 „ .... „ 16 „

Messrs. Robb Moore & Co.'s CLARET,

In 1 and 3 dozen cases at........Rs. 13 per doz.

RENNIE, SCOVELL, & Co.

Church Lane, Bombay, 4th August, 1869.

WANTED.

NOTICE.—A limited number of GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with BOARD and LODGING in the Fort. For particulars address A. B., "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED, an experienced NATIVE BOOK KEEPER for a Commercial Firm in Kurrachee. Salary Rs. 150 per mensem. Apply to the Manager of this Journal.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, several Rooms and Godowns in Grant Buildings. Apply to the Manager, Land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited, Parsee Bazaar Street.

TO LET, with immediate possession, the TOP FLOOR of a House No. 3, in Meadow Street, over Mrs. Hern's Millinery Establishment, suitable for Residence or Offices, with the use of a Cook-room on the ground floor. For Rent and other particulars apply to M. B. COHEN & Co.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA. The best remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Headache, Gout, and Indigestion; and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for regular use in Warm Climates.

Dinneford & Co., Chemists, London, and of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

N.B.—Ask for Dinneford's Magnesia.

Agents—Treacher & Co., Bombay, Poonah, and Byculla.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PAYNE AND CO.
BOMBAY BRANCH.

BASS'S BEER.
Our own Trade mark, extra Gravity.
Also,
Bottled by H. Stone & Co. and M. B. Foster & Sons,
Bass's quarts, pints, and Imperial pints.
Rs. 6 per dozen quarts.
„ 5 do. imperial pints.
„ 4 do. pints.

BASS'S BEER IN WOOD.
THE NEW SEASON'S BEER.
☞ KILDERKINS AND HOGSHEADS.

Messes and the Trade should register their orders early if they desire delivery from the first shipments of the season.

N. B.—The trade supplied on liberal terms.

GUINNESS'S EXTRA BROWN STOUT.
Bottled by Sparks Moline,
Strongly recommended to invalids as being perfectly free from acidity, and possessing great nourishing properties.

WINE LIST.
SHERRIES.

The whole of our Sherries are imported by us direct from Xerez; the following are the Brands we have always in stock:—

Credit.	Mark. Seal.	Quality & Peculiarity	Cash.
20 0	B	Red—A pale full flavoured Dinner or Luncheon Wine	18 0
20 0	A	Red—Similar quality as above, but much drier	18 0
26 0	C	Red—A Pale, rich flavoured Wine, fine Aroma, particularly suitable as a Dinner Wine	22 0
27 0	1	White—Pale, delicate and nutty Wine possessing great delicacy of flavour, and recommended as a good Dessert Wine	24 0
30 0	2	White—Old natural pale dry Wine extremely mellow and fine, and very dry, quite the Amontillado character	27 0
32 0	3	White—Ditto, di[illegible], also very dry...	29 0
33 0	4	White—Vino d[illegible]sto, a Wine well know[illegible] the best West-end [illegible]don; a choice, old, [illegible]le and dry Wine...	30 0
33 0		Am[illegible] [illegible]te flavour, very dry an[illegible] [illegible]ffer it to the connois[illegible] [illegible]te the characteristics of a [illegible]very old	30 0
36 0		Manzanil[illegible] and elegant Wine, very choice. [illegible] those who can appreciate the extreme [illegible]ate flavour and dryness peculiar to this Wine; it will be found an excellent tonic, and invalids may drink it with perfect safety	32 0

MADEIRA.

	Madeira, fine old choice East India Madeira, full flavoured and good bouquet. We offer it to the connoisseur who can appreciate the character of this Wine, 9 years in bottle	45 0

PORT.

Imported direct from Oporto, where our Reserves are held; they are the sole produce of the Upper Douro.

Credit.		Cash.
18 0	(One Grape,) a full bodied fruity Wine	16 0
24 0	(Two Grapes,) a superb full flavoured Wine, very mellow, a good After-Dinner Wine	21 0
30 0	(Three Grapes,) a fine Invalid Port, it possesses a Burgundy flavour with a fine bouquet and good body	27 0

CHAMPAGNE.

Our Reserves are held at Epernay, Rheims, and Avizes.

33 0	Cordon Bleu—brand, anchor, Payne & Co. Epernay, a pure, light dry Wine, suitable for Tiffin, or Evening Parties, and will make a good cup.	28 0
39 0	Light Dry Sillery, more body and a rich flavour of the Epernay grape. A good wholesome Wine.	35 0
39 0	Grand Vin D'Ay—Payne & Co.'s Epernay, a pale straw colored, good bouquet, and very mellow and dry.	35 0
*42 0	Silver Neck, with * (star,)—a pale elegant Wine, from the vineyards of Rheims—brand, Payne & Co., Rheims	38 0
*41 0	Gold Neck, with * (star)—brand, Payne & Co., Rheims, same quality as above, but extra dry.	38 0
*42 0	Gold Neck, No. 2, 1864 vintage, very lucious and dry, a good Dinner Wine	39 0
*45 0	Gold Neck, with ** (double star)—brand, Payne & Co., Rheims. This Wine has been selected from one of the first Cuvées of '65 vintage, and will be found very dry, full of aroma, and as a vintage Wine it is unequalled. It is the most delicate and fine Wine ever imported into this country	40 0
*45 0	Silver Neck with ** (double star)—brand, Payne & Co., Rheims, same Curvée as above, but not so dry	40 0

Pints.—In Pints, Price Rs. 3-0 extra per case of two dozen.

SPARKLING MOSELLES.

The whole of our Hocks and Moselles are imported direct from our Agency at Coblentz, where we have a fine stock of first-class Wines.

Credit.		Cash.
36 0	Crown Brand, fine Sparkling, highly recommended...	32 0
37 0	Ditto—brand, Payne & Co., Coblentz	34 0
44 0	Ditto Nonpareil, extra superior	39 0

Pints of the above Rs. 3-0 extra per case of two dozen.

SPARKLING HOCKS.

38 0	Crown Brand, fine Sparkling, highly recommended....	34 0
45 0	Ehrenbreitstein, pale and elegant	40 0

Our Quotations for Sparkling Wines are for good delivery from our Godowns, our calculations being based to guarantee the full complement of sound bottles in each case, the risk of breakage and ullage is thereby avoided by the consumer.

STILL HOCKS.

20 0	Laubenheim, Vintage 1868	18 0
23 0	Bodenthal ditto 1862	20 0
23 0	Geisenheim ditto 1862	21 0
25 0	Erbach ditto 1862	22 0
29 0	Nierstein ditto 1862	26 0
36 0	Scharlachberg ditto 1862	32 0

STILL MOSELLES.

25 0	Brauenberg, Vintage 1862	23 0
30 0	Scharzberg ditto 1862	27 0
23 0	Winningen ditto 1862	20 0
28 0	*Stein Wein*, in original bottles, much appreciated ...	24 0

CLARETS.

Our Clarets reach us direct from our Bordeaux house, where we have always a reserve of Two or Three Hundred Hogsheads of Good Vintage Wines. This gives us advantages over houses who have to depend upon the market and are necessarily obliged to draw their supplies from second and third hands.

Credit.		Cash.
15 0	Payne's Medoc	13 0
15 0	Breakfast Claret	13 0
17 0	Saint Julien	15 0
20 0	Batailley	18 0
20 0	Beycheville	18 0
20 0	Chateau Larose	18 0
24 0	Chateau Lafitte	28 0
30 0	Chateau Latour	26 0
34 0	Chateau Margaux	28 0

BRANDIES.

We keep a reserve of two or three hundred Hogsheads of Brandy in bond in the London Vaults, which are allowed to mature before bottling; this enables us to keep up the quality and character of our own brands.

Credit.		Cash.
29 0	Pure Pale Brandy, Gold Vine Leaf	27 0
32 0	* Ditto ditto Green Vine Leaf	29 0
45 0	Cognac Highest Vintage, 20 years old	40 0

* This pure Pale Brandy is demonstrated upon analysis to be peculiarly free from acidity, and very superior to the usual importations of Veritable Cognac. It is equal to any first-class brand shipped to this market.

N.B.—We recommend the Green Vine Leaf as a fine and moderately priced Brandy. Rs. 29 per dozen.

SAUTERNES.

Credit.		Cash.
23 0	Sauterne	20 0
34 0	Grand Sauterne	30 0
42 0	Chateau Y'quem: this is the pure juice of a selected Grape grown in the Chateau Y'quem Estate...	36 0

SPIRITS, LIQUORS, &c.

20 0	Fine Old Tom, labelled Payne & Co.	18 0
22 0	Payne's Cream of the Valley, White Capsule. This is the purest and finest Gin shipped	20 0
	Hollands Gin	
20 0	Whiskey, Scotch	18 0
22 0	Whiskey, Irish	20 0
20 0	Orange Bitters	17 0
22 0	Jamaica Rum	20 0
20 0	Ginger Wine	17 0
20 0	Cherry Brandy	18 0
22 0	Vermouth	19 0

DUTCH LIQUEURS.

Curagoa	39 0
Maraschino de Zara	39 0
Noyeau	39 0
Cherry Brandy	18 0

FRENCH LIQUEURS.

32 0	Noyeau, Parfait Amour, Curacoa, Vanille, Chartreuse, Jenui Rose, Raspail...per doz. assorted.	28 0

CHABLIS, MARSALA, BUCELLAS.

18 0	Chablis, a very nice light Wine for warm weather...	16 0
18 0	Marsalla Z	16 0
22 0	Marsalla X	20 0
25 0	Dry Bucellas Z	22 8
28 0	Dry Bucellas X	25 0

MANILLA CHEROOTS,
DIRECT FROM THE GOVERNMENT FACTORIES.

Number One, Cavite, Havannah Shape in boxes of 250 each.
Number Two, Cavite, Manilla shape in Boxes of 500 each.
Number Two, Cavite, Havannah shape in Boxes of 500 each.

VEGUEROS OR CABALLEROS.
Manufactured from all
CAVITE TOBACCO.

Very fine and as large as No. 1 size, in boxes of 125 each.

QUEENS HAVANNAHS.
Packed in Tea and Mexican Vanille Pods.
Very Choice, in boxes of 100 each.

Those of our friends desiring to indent direct on our London and Bordeaux houses can be supplied on the following terms:—

Prices on board export ship, free of all charges.

SHERRY—24s. 34s. 45s. 52s. and 56s. ....per doz.
PORT—34s. 36s. and 40s. .... „
CHAMPAGNE—36s. 42s. 48s. and 62s. .... „
Ditto Magnums 100s. and 115s. .... „
SPARKLING MOSELLE & HOCKS—40s. 42s. and 45s. .... „
STILL HOCKS & MOSELLE—20s. 24s. 40s. and 45s. .... „
CLARETS, Light Breakfast, 16s. 18s. and 20s. .... „
Do. (good body) 32s. 36s. and 54s. .... „
BRANDY, 28s. 32s. and 50s. .... „

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PAYNE AND CO.
(BOMBAY BRANCH.)
BOMBAY.
WINE MERCHANTS & REGIMENTAL AGENTS.
Offices and Sample Room—Elphinstone Circle.
(Immediately opposite the Custom House.)
GODOWNS, MARINE STREET.
ESTABLISHED IN CALCUTTA UPWARDS OF HALF A CENTURY.

WINES IN WOOD.
SHERRY, £42, £50, £64, and £92 per butt.
PORT, £48, £64, £78 and £98 per pipe.
CLARETS, £10, £18, £25, £36 and £40 per hhd.

Other Wines and Spirits at home quotations.—See separate circular.

Ordering direct through our London Agency.

Terms to Messes.—6 months from date of Bill of Lading, or 5 per cent. discount on cash deposit.

London address, 16 George St., Mansion House.

N.B.—All original cases supplied at wholesale rates.

NO CHARGE FOR ORIGINAL CASES.

PAYNE AND COMPANY,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

POONA.—As we have no Agency at this Station, we purpose giving Residents and Visitors at Poona during the season an opportunity of indenting upon our stock of Wines and Spirits (Beer excepted) at Bombay rates—that is, they will be delivered at the Poona Station free of rail and cooly hire.

PAYNE & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

NOTICES.

P. GRANT and SON, SADDLERS, &c., have commenced business again at No. 9 Hummum Street, where all orders will be attended to.

Orders from Out-stations to be accompanied with remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

GEO. NICOLL AND COMPANY,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS.
24, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.
1, EAST STREET, POONA.
1, ELPHINSTONE STREET, KURRACHEE.

MRS. LAKES
MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT,
UXBRIDGE HOUSE.
7, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY,

Every description of MILLINERY on hand.
Kept up by supplies received OVERLAND.

A large assortment of Children's DRESSES, PELISSES, CLOAKS, HATS, HOODS, SOCKS, &c., always in Stock.

WEDDING and MOURNING ORDERS carefully attended to.

LADIES OWN MATERIALS made up.

"ORDERS FROM OUTSTATIONS must be accompanied by a REMITTANCE, OR REFERENCE FOR PAYMENT IN BOMBAY."

MRS. HERN,
3, MEADOW STREET, FORT,

BEGS to intimate that she has OPENED her GOODS, and has the following extensive Stock on hand, all of which are new and fashionable:—

Coloured Silk Dresses, both for evening and ordinary wear, Moiré Antiques, Foulards, Japanese Silks, Silk Grenadines in great variety; Woollen Grenadines, Lamas, Merinoes, Prints, Muslins, Spangled Tulles, Tarlatans; Croquet Petticoats, made up Print Dresses for morning wear, made up Dresses; Berthas, Sash Ribbons and Ribbons, Laces, Blonds, Flowers, Feathers, Honiton Lace square, Garibaldies, made up Sashes; Black Grenadine, Serge, Black Silk, White Silk, Brillanté, Bournous, Jackets, Lace Fishūs, Silk Fishūs, Coloured Velvets, Black Velvet, Fringes, Tassels, Black Lace Tunic, Riding Habit, White Grenadine Robes, Limerick Lace Square, Bridal Wreaths, Tulle falls, Lace Handkerchiefs, Pocket Fans, Combs, Ornaments for Hair; Material for Opera Cloaking, Chignons, Frizettes, Velvet Hats, made up Bonnets, Infants' Christening Robe, Infants' Cloaks, Hoods, Bounets, Hats, Cambric Trimmings, Babies' Bodies.

Every requisite for Wedding and Mourning orders.

Up-country orders must be accompanied by a remittance.

A CARD.

L. H. PHILIPPS and Co., GAS FITTERS, Plumbers, Mechanical Engineers, Contractors, and General Agents. Depôt of Gas and Water Fittings. Fountains of various designs; Jets of great variety, Vulcanized India-rubber, and canvas hose with union joints. Branch Pipes Inserters and Spreaders, Tinned Lead Pipes of sizes, Lambert's and Warner's improved Bib and Stop Cocks in variety; Gas Pipes and Fittings in all its Branches, &c.

Kalbadavie Road, No. 15.

TERMS—CASH.

ISAAC BROWN,
SHIP AND HOUSE PLUMBER, PAINTER,
GLAZIER, GASFITTER, BELL HANGER,
PAPER HANGER, and GENERAL DECORATOR.
COPPERSMITH WORK
AND BRASS AND IRON CASTINGS UNDERTAKEN.

All orders punctually attended to on the most favourable terms.

No. 1, Tamarind Lane, opposite Royal Hotel, Fort.

THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.

Messrs. Jeewanjee & Co., the Proprietors of the CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN, in thanking Visitors for the very liberal patronage extended to the Hotel throughout last season, beg to intimate that they have now RE-OPENED the Hotel.

The Chowk Hotel is the highest bungalow on the hill, and is therefore well exposed to the breeze. There is a large Verandah, from which the view is very pleasing, and also an excellent Billiard Table. Attached to the Hotel is a fine range of Bedrooms, and the furnishing and thorough cleanliness maintained will, the Proprietors hope, continue to secure the comfort of Visitors and afford satisfaction. Care is taken to keep on stock a good supply of Wines, Spirits, &c., of the first quality.

Terms as before, Rs. 6 per day.

THE POONA HOTEL.
(Close to the Poona Boating Club.)
BY JEWANJEE & Co., PROPRIETORS OF BYCULLA HOTEL.

JEWANJEE & Co. have the pleasure to intimate to the Gentry of Bombay and Poona that the above Hotel has now been OPENED, and is already being largely patronised.

The Hotel is pleasantly situated near the Bund, the Compound running down to the River's side. The Hotel is close to the Poona Boating Club's premises, and the crews practise in front of the Hotel. It is a spacious, commodious, new building, and has been fitted up in a style, regardless of expense, so that the comforts of Visitors may be ensured.

Poona, 1st July, 1869. JEWANJEE & Co.

GREAT EASTERN HOTEL,
WINE & GENERAL PURVEYING COMPANY (Ld).
ALLAHABAD BRANCH.

HOTEL DEPARTMENT ONLY.

ALLAHABAD having now become an important city, to meet its growing requirements, the Company has, at considerable expense, enlarged and improved their Hotel by the addition of an upper storey. From its central position, and close proximity to the Railway Station, the Hotel offers to Travellers, wishing to break their journey, a comfortable and quiet resting-place, with Refreshments of the very best.

The Hotel is on the Queen's Road, Allahabad, and within an easy walk of five minutes from the Terminus. It is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner, and suited both for Families and Single Gentlemen; but the upper rooms are more especially adapted for Families, as they can be occupied one, two or three, en suite, with capital Bath Rooms attached. These Rooms are also, without exception, the coolest and most comfortable in the station.

The Wines, Spirits and Beer are selected from the Company's stock in Calcutta, and fresh supplies are sent monthly, thus ensuring to visitors the best and most unexceptionable articles of the kind to be procured in the North-Western Provinces.

A first-class Slate Billiard Table is provided for the use of the Residents, and for the amusement during the short interval of Gentlemen passing through. The room is detached, and at some distance from the main building.

Terms—STRICTLY CASH.

CLARENDON FAMILY HOTEL.
(NESBIT LANE, BYCULLA.)

THE present Proprietor, who has just purchased the property and effects belonging to the Clarendon Family Hotel, Bombay, takes this opportunity of inviting the attention of the Gentlemen who have heretofore patronised the Hotel, and of the public in general, to the vastly extended comforts and advantages which the Hotel, under the new Management, affords to Sojourners and Residents in Bombay.

The present Proprietor, in undertaking the business of the Hotel, has no aim to immediate profit, but he will endeavour steadfastly to give the Hotel "a local habitation and a name" among a far wider circle than that in which it may hitherto be known. He has cheerfully made large sacrifices to carry this intention into effect. He trusts that those who visit the Hotel will be ready to testify that the execution does not fall short of the design.

The idea of "home comforts" and of the ease, free from restraint, which one enjoys at "home," has seldom been associated with Indian Hotels. The Proprietor hopes that the present Management of the Clarendon Family Hotel will remove this reproach as far as that Hotel is concerned. With this end in view, he will be happy to receive on most reasonable terms as many permanent residents at the Hotel as can be received without interfering with the intention to make it a home for each and all.

The Proprietor has had experience in the management of an Hotel for a number of years, and having studied the wants of European Gentlemen, he is in a position to make his Hotel all that he promises to make it. Being constantly on the premises, and attending to everything in person, he may assure his patrons that nothing that may conduce to their comfort and convenience shall be left unattended to.

The Clarendon Family Hotel possesses, among others, the following advantages:—

The Hotel premises are finely situated in the vicinity of the Byculla Railway Station, while the Rooms are lofty and airy, without an obstruction in any direction from buildings in the neighbourhood.

An extensive and beautiful Garden, such as no other Hotel in Bombay can boast of, surrounds the premises, the grounds in the front and rear being spacious and laid out at considerable expense and with great taste.

An abundant supply of Vehar water is available in all parts of the Hotel.

The servants have been selected with care and judgment, and all are men of experience in their profession.

The Proprietor will spare neither trouble nor expense to make the table attractive at all times. The supplies will be procured from traders of the highest respectability, whose position is a sufficient guarantee for the genuineness and excellence of their goods.

CERTIFICATES.

Certificate granted by Lord Strathnairn, G. C. B. and G. C. S. I., late Commander-in-Chief in India.

Perfectly satisfied with the Hotel, the civility and extremely obliging conduct of Mr. Framjee.

(Signed.) Hugh Rose.

Certificate granted by Lord Napier of Magdala, G. C. B. and G. C. S. I., Commander-in-Chief of Bombay.

I have found the Clarendon Hotel comfortable, and the establishment very attentive. (Signed.) R. Napier.

Certificate granted by Lieut.-Colonel R. B. Moore.

I have been here for some days on four occasions. The Proprietor and his people are particularly civil and attentive. The Hotel is quiet and clean, and there are no objectionable persons admitted. I should strongly recommend travellers giving it a trial.

(Signed.) R. B. Moore.

Colonel and Mrs. Turner remained at the Clarendon Hotel for 5 days and found it very quiet and well conducted, the Proprietor most obliging.

NOTICES.

BLACKWOOD & Co.'s
SUPERIOR WRITING INKS.

In stone bottles with spouts for convenience of pouring out
Pints, per bottle,........10 Annas. Per doz........Rs. 6 0
Quarts „ „ ....1 Rupee. „ „ .... „ 10 0

COPYING INK.
Pints, per bottle,........1 Rupee. Per doz........Rs. 12 0
Quarts „ „ ....1-12 „ „ „ .... „ 20 0

BRIGHT RUBIAN RED INK.
Half pint stone bottles each 1 Rupee Per doz........Rs. 10 0
Dealers supplied.

SOUNDY & Co., RAMPART ROW.

BINOCULAR AND FIELD GLASSES.

SOUNDY & Co. beg to call the attention of the Public to their list of Binoculars, which are of the best quality and made in a variety of styles adapted for presentation.

	Rs.
"Everybody's" Binocular, a Portable Instrument of great power, covered with morocco in morocco case	15
The new "Conical" Pattern Binocular, metal casing, covered with morocco in morocco case	30
Ditto Ditto small size, with elegant gilt mounts.	35
Ditto Ditto large size	40
The "Emperor's" Binocular, the most perfect that has been produced, metal casing, covered with russian leather in strong leather case	70
The "Universal" Binocular with three transposing sights for "Field," "Marine," and "Theatre," in black leather case	60
Ditto Ditto, elegantly mounted in Gold or Silver Electro-plate	70

The prices quoted are for Cash with Order.

653rd EDITION.

HAMILTON'S MODERN INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE PIANOFORTE,
Newly Enlarged and Improved
CONTAINING
ALL THE REQUISITE PRECEPTS AND EXAMPLES ON RUDIMENTS OF MUSIC, FINGERING, &c.,
AND ILLUSTRATED BY
144 Exercises,
70 Preludes and Favourite Airs,
12 Chants,
AND
Full Vocal pieces, with Piano Accompaniment; Embracing also four new exercises composed expressly for this edition,
AND
Additional Valuable Lessons selected and arranged from the works of all the Great Masters.
Price Rupees 3.

SOUNDY & Co.
Rampart Row,
Forbes Street, Bombay.

SOUNDY & COMPANY, BOMBAY,
GENERAL IMPORTERS.

MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS
IN CASES

	Rs.
Handsome French Polished Walnut-wood two tray box, containing Magazine set of Electrum double jointed needle pointed Instruments as follows:—Spring bow compass, bow pen, and bow pencil, 2 Ivory handle pens, Ivory handle needle holder, beam compass, 6 inch sector jointed dividers with pen and pencil leg and lengthening bar, 5 inch hair dividers, bow pen, bow pencil, proportional compasses, 14 cakes of best water colors, Indian ink, brushes, India rubber, China tile, Six 12 inch Plotting scales and offsets, 12 inch rolling parallel ruler with Ivory scale on each edge, Ivory Sector, 6 inch Ivory Protractor, and 6 inch Ivory Parallel ruler	160
Handsome French Polished Walnut-wood two tray box, German Silver bound corners, containing Magazine set of Electrum double jointed, needle pointed Instruments, as follows:—Spring bow compass, bow pen, bow pencil, 3 Ivory handle pens, Ivory handle needle holder, 6 inch sector jointed dividers with lengthening bar, pen, and pencil, 5 inch hair dividers, proportional compass, colors, Indian ink, rubber, brushes, China tile, Ivory sector, Ivory rule, and 6 inch Ivory protractor	135 0
A precisely similar set without the proportional compass, and without German silver corners to box	120 0
A French Polished Rosewood-box, containing a set of Electrum Instruments as follows:—6 inch sector jointed needle pointed dividers with pen and pencil leg and lengthening bar, pen and needle pointed bow pen and pencil, a set of spring bows, 5 inch hair dividers, 2 Ivory handle pens, Ivory handle needle-holder, 6 inch Ivory protractor, Ivory ruler, and Ivory sector	110 0
A Rosewood Box containing precisely similar set without the needle points	100 0
A French Polished Mahogany box of best German silver Instruments as follows:—6 inch dividers with lengthening bar, pen and pencil leg, bow pen, bow pencil, a set of spring bows, 2 Ivory handle pens, 6 inch Ivory protractor, Ivory sector, and Ivory ruler	75 0
Mahogany French Polished Box, containing a set of German Silver Instruments as follows:—6 inch dividers with lengthening bar, pen and pencil leg, hair dividers, bow pen and pencil, 2 Ivory handle pens, Ivory sector, Ivory protractor and Ivory ruler	50 0
A Mahogany French Polished Box, containing a set of brass Instruments with steel points as follows:—6 inch dividers, with pen and pencil leg, 5 inch dividers, bow pen and pencil, Ivory handle pen, box wood 6 inch protractor, and ebony parallel ruler	25 0

*** SOUNDY & Co. have an immense stock of Instrument Cases not above enumerated, varying in prices from Rs. 10 to Rs. 100. S. & Co. call particular attention to a superior POCKET CASE of Instruments, which is well adapted as a Present.

Proportional Compasses, German Silver, in neat Morocco cases	25 0
Pocket Turn in compass, Electrum, in a Morocco case	26 0
Napier Compass, Electrum, in case, very compact	22 0
Hair Dividers, Electrum, 6 inch	7 0
Do. do. 6 inch	8 0
Brass Dividers of various sizes........from Rs. 3 to Rs.	7 0
Ebony handle drawing Pens	2 0
Ivory do. do. do.	3 6
Do. do. jointed	4 0

MAPPING PENS, DRAWING PINS, SET SQUARES, FRENCH CURVES, &c., &c.

PATENT VELLUM TRACING CLOTH, in rolls of 24 yards, and one yard wide, per roll, Rs. 24.

DRAWING PAPERS of various sizes.

TRACING PAPERS.

CONTINUOUS DRAWING PAPERS.

Every requisite for ENGINEERS, SURVEYORS, and CONTRACTORS' OFFICES.

SOUNDY & Co., Wholesale Importers,
Rampart Row, and Forbes Street, Bombay,

TWENTY-SEVENTH EDITION.

ROGET'S THESAURUS of English Words and Phrases, classified and arranged so as to facilitate the expression of Ideas and assist in Literary Composition.

Rs. 6-12, free by post Rs. 7-8.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.

To ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, &c.—The SUBSCRIBERS OFFER for SALE about 2,800 square feet of Messrs. Arrowsmith's PARQUET FLOORING, just arrived, per ship British Admiral. The pattern can be seen, and other information obtained, on application.

Just received, a few 6 and 8 inch Double Barrel LIFT PUMPS.

STONEBREAKERS' HAMMERS.
LOWMOOR PLATES, ⅜ and ½ inch thick.
PLATES suitable for GIRDER, making ¼ and ⅜ inch thick, and 12 feet long, 2, 2½ and 3 feet wide.
GALVANISED CORRUGATED IRON, No. 24 Gauge.
Ditto ditto ditto No. 16 ditto.
CAST IRON PIPES, 2 to 12 inches dia.
ENGINEERS' and CONTRACTORS' TOOLS.

Estimates given for every description of Iron Work and Machinery. W. NICOL & Co.

KINLOCH and ALLAN, Iron Merchants,

Bar, Plate, Sheet and Hoop Iron
Cast and Blister Steel.
Pig and Sheet Lead.
Lead and Wrought Iron Pipe.
Cast Iron Pipes.
Contractors' Tools.
Crab Winches.
Wrought Iron Hand Pumps.
Hardware.

One 14 H. P. Portable Engine, complete.

One Pumping Engine to lift and force 3,000 gallons per hour, complete.

Haley's Jacks from 2 to 20 tons.

Teak Ice Chests.

MAIN'S "PATENT" CONTINUOUS BAR FENCING.

This Fence is now universally admitted to be the best and most secure that can be adopted; and from its great durability, and the facility with which it can be erected or removed, is in the end the cheapest.

As compared with a Wire Fence its advantages are—

1st. Its greater strength and weight. The Horizontal Bars being stronger and heavier than Wires, the "Continuous Bar Fencing" is not so easily injured; and what is of great importance, it is visible to animals, and thus accidents by animals running against the Fence are, in general, prevented.

2nd. No stones are required, and therefore a "Continuous Bar Fence" can be erected more quickly, without breaking up the ground and by ordinary labourers.

3rd. No "Stays" or other "Extras" for curves are required.

KINLOCH and ALLAN, having been appointed Sole Agents for Messrs. A. and J. Main & Co., are now prepared to give quotations for the above, as also for Wire Fencing, Wire Netting, Ornamental Gates, Railings, &c., &c.

3, Nesbit Lane, Fort.

FRAUD.

On the 27th June, 1868, Moteewallah, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the LABELS of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL, London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

And on the 30th of the same month, for SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES, bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, SHAIK BACHOO was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one SELLING SPURIOUS OILMEN'S STORES, under Crosse & Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully before taking delivery of them. The Genuine Manufactures of Messrs. Crosse & Blackwell may be had from every respectable Dealer in India.

LEA and PERRINS'
CELEBRATED
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
Declared by Connoisseurs
to be
THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

Caution against Fraud.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE, and to see that their names are upon the wrapper, labels, stopper, and bottle.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against Manufacturers and Vendors of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for Lea & Perrins' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

Market weak and declining.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Noml. value of sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,00	100	all	10 p.ct	Agra Bank	par.
22,000	1,000	all	8 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1650
10,000	500	all	6 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	620
10,000	500	100		Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	205
5,250	1,000	all	12 p.ct	Ditto of Madras	1,600
30,000	250	all	6 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	340
40,000	200	all	6 do.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	210
37,000	25	12½	8 do.	National Bank of India.	141
60,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	440

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 65	Colaba Land Co.	1720
10,800	1,000	all	Rs. 30	Elph'st'ne Land	1020
10,800	1,000	650	,,11-14	Do. New	655
8,000	150	all	Nil	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	210
2,000	5,000	4,100	Nil	Mazagon Land	1210
5,000	2,000	1,4[illegible]	Nil	Port Canning	380

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	350ps	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,325
200	2,000	1,100	200ps	Albert Co. Kurrachee	800
250	3,000	850	30do.	Alexandra Press Co.	620
	12,000	11,000	1750ps	Apollo Press Co.	8,200
200	2,000	all	375do.	Bombay Press Co.	2,075
200	500	all	93do.	Do. New	525
800	1,880	all	800ps.	Colaba Press Co.	11,000
350	2,000	all	...	East India Press Co	1,100
150	8,500	all	1000*	Fort Press Co.	10,200
300	2,000	1,800	100ps	Framji Cowasji Press	1,275
200	6,000	all	425 ps	Hydraulic Press Co.	3,400
1000	5,000	2,000	100 ps	Kurrachee Press Co.	900
2,500	1,000	50	...	Mofus. Press & G. Co.	280
120	2,500	all	350*	Prince of Wales Press	2,700
225	2,000	750	...	Victoria Press, Madras	1,250
150	2,000	all	...	Tinnevelly Press Co.	1,650

(* Per share for the half-year.)

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	218.3.0	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	226
...	£20	109.1.5	do.	Do. New £20 shares	198
...	£[illegible]	43.10.2	do.	Do.	
...	£10	1,00	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1100
...	£10	103.5.1	do.	Do. New Shares	195

CALCUTTA.—30TH SEPTEMBER, 1869.

The following transactions were reported to-day:—
—In Government Securities:—
4 per cents., one lot, at Rs. 93-14 or 6-2 discount, and three or four at Rs. 94-0, or 6-0 discount.
5 per cents. of 1856-57, at Rs. 108-0.
5½ per cents. a good amount at Rs. 112-10.
5 years' Debentures, a lakh, at Rs. 102-0
In Shares:—
Bank of Bengal shares, at Rs. 1,550.
Allahabad Bank shares, in the country, at Rs. 100 and 101, exclusive of the dividend.
Calcutta Docking Co.'s shares, about 30 pairs, price not stated.
Equitable Coal Co.'s shares, at Rs. 180, exclusive of the dividend.
Goosery Cotton Mills Co.'s shares, at Rs. 195, exclusive of the dividend.
Port Canning Land Investment, &c., Co.'s shares, for cash at Rs. 385 to 380, and a time-bargain at Rs. 372½ for delivery in one month.
—*Englishman.*

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ended 28th Sept., compared with the report for the previous week, yields the following results:—

LIABILITIES.

Tsy. Balance at Hd. Office ...Rs.	12,81,775	4 11	increase.
,, Branches ...... ,,	1,55,820	5 2	decrease.
Other Deposits ...... ,,	13,04,178	15 5	decrease.
Bank Post Bills ...... ,,	1,41,922	12 10	decrease.
ASSETS.			
Loans on Govt. Securities ...Rs.	74,760	0 0	increase.
Accts. of Credit on do. ...... ,,	88,119	10 5	increase.
Mercantile Discounts ...... ,,	5,14,419	6 3	decrease.
Cash, &c., at Hd. Office ...... ,,	4,78,711	12 1	increase.
,, Branches ...... ,,	5,10,327	13 11	decrease.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 5.

Richard, Colonel, 6th Regiment N. I., on sick leave, from Ahmedabad.
Reid, Ensign, 108th Regiment, on duty, from England.
Young, Ensign, 49th Regiment, on duty, from England.
Heathcote, Major, Staff Corps, on duty, from Deolalee.
Chamier, Major, Royal Artillery, on leave, from Aurungabad.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 5.

Boothby, Lieutenant, Colonel, 14th Rifle Brigade, on duty, to Ahmedabad.
Maclean, Veterinary Surgeon, 14th Rifle Brigade, on duty, to Ahmedabad.
Reay, Lieutenant, 6th Regiment N. I., on leave, to Ahmedabad.

SIND DIVISION ORDERS.

Lieutenant B. Humfrey, 27th Regiment N. I., has obtained leave of absence from 21st September to 5th October 1869.

The Officer Commanding 21st Fusiliers has permission to send twenty men and one woman of that corps to the Ghizree Sanitarium on the evening of Friday next, the 1st proximo, for change of air.

Agreeably to G. O. C. No. 514, dated 5th June 1869, and at the recommendation of the Staff Surgeon Major British Troops, S. D. A, Staff Assistant Surgeon Martin, Kurrachee Depot, is appointed to the medical charge of the prisoners in the Garrison Cells, vice Staff Assistant Surgeon McCutchan, relieved.

The Officer Commanding 2nd Belooch Regiment is requested to order his men to abstain from going into the native town until further orders.

Lieutenant A. J. O. Pollock, 21st Fusiliers, has obtained leave of absence from 2nd to 16th October 1869, in extension, to remain at Ghizree on medical certificate —*Sind News*, October 30.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, Sept. 28.)

India Office, London, 25th August 1869.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve the appointment of the Reverend John Bowden Trend and the Reverend Arthur Henry Seymour, to be Junior Chaplains on the Madras Establishment. Mr. Trend will fill the vacancy caused by the retirement of the Reverend A. W. Pearson, which was communicated to your Excellency in Council in my Despatch of the 17th of June last, No 3, and Mr. Seymour is appointed in the vacancy occasioned by the death of the Reverend C. D. Gibson.

LEAVE.—Lieutenant C. J. T. Whitlock, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Godavery District, preparatory leave for one month, to proceed to Madras for the purpose of obtaining leave to Europe on medical certificate.

Mr. W. J. H LeFanu, Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Tinnevelly, two years' furlough.

Mr. G. McWatters, Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Madura, three months' privilege leave.

APPOINTMENT.—Mr. Herbert Fredrick Clogstoun, to act as Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate o Madura, during the absence of Mr McWatters on leave, or until further orders. To join immediately.

Lieut.-Colonel Thomas Comyn Ansley, Commanding 17th Regiment N. I., to be a Lay Trustee of the Church at Vepery, vice Colonel Pollard.

Major-General Richard Shubrick, Commanding the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, to be a Lay Trustee of the Church at Secunderabad, vice Major-General D'Sausmarez

Surgeon-Major J. L. Ranking, Sanitary Commissioner for Madras, resumed charge of the Office from Captain H. Tulloch, R. E., in the afternoon of the 21st instant.

The undermentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe:—

Captain T. M. McDonell, Cadre 6th Regiment Light Cavalry, and attached to 2nd Regiment Light Cavalry, on furlough (medical certificate) under the Regulations of 1854, and to embark from Madras.

The following alteration of rank is made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Colonel (Major-General) Henry William Blake to take rank from 23rd August 1869 in succession to Fraser, deceased.

Captain A. Godfrey, of the Staff Corps, is granted an extension of leave from 1st July to 10th August 1869 inclusive, to enable him to join.

The undermentioned Officers have returned to their duty by permission of the Home Government, without prejudice to their rank:—

Captain G. Briggs, Staff Corps, Cantonment Magistrate of Cannanore, and Captain R. Houghton, Staff Corps Superintendent of Police British Burmah, arrived at Madras on the 25th September 1869.

The undertioned Officer is allowed furlough to Europe for two years on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868:

Captain G. O. Hodding, Madras Staff Corps.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—5TH OCTOBER.

London	Cotton	No ship loading. Nom.p.ton
	Cases	,,
	Seeds	,,
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 10s. 0d. to £1 17s. 6d. ,,
	Wooden Ships ,,	£1 10s. 0d. to £1 12s. 6d.
	Myrabolus & Coir bdls	£0 10s. 0d. to £0 12s. 6d.
	Seeds	£0 15s 0d. to £0 17s. 6d.
Havre	Cotton	£2 0s. 0d. Nominal.
	Coffee	Nominal
Overland	Steamers	£3 10s. 0d. to £3 15s. 0d
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 10 per bale.
	,, Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Nominal
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 3 0 0 to 4 0 0 per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 13 to 14 and Calcutta Port Charges
Mauritius		8 annas per bag nominal.

The Colonial built ship British Princess, 1,404 tons, was to-day fixed for Liverpool at £1 11s. 3d.—all November loading.

ARRIVAL.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
5	Mary and Emma	Thompson	Mauritius, Sept. 18.

DEPARTURE.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
[illegible]	Kurrachee (s)	Cottier	Malabar Coast.

The ship Waterloo, Kelly, to Rangoon, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Ship British Princess, to Liverpool.
Steamer Martaban, to Kurrachee.

CALCUTTA.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 30 Arima ......
Chrysolite ......
Myrore ......
Kenilworth Castle ......
Forest Rights ......

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Sept. 29 Asia (s).........Patterson......Northern Ports.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per s. s. Asia.—For Madras.—Mr. F. G. V. Minchin, Mr. J. W. Minchin, and 22 deck.
For Pondicherry.—Mr. P. Pernons, Mrs. A. L. Lancher, Mr. A. G. Montburn, Mr. G. Sice and lady, and 3 natives.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH EDUCATION SOCIETY.

COMMITTEE.
JOHN CONNON, Esq., Chairman.
CHARLES MACDONALD, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
James Arnott, Esq., M.D. Hamilton Maxwell, Esq.
Thomas Blaney, Esq. W. Nicol, Esq.
Rev. D. C. Boyd. J. Ranken, Esq.
J. W. Brown, Esq. A. F. Shepherd, Esq.
H. D. Dods, Esq. N. Spencer, Senior, Esq.
D. Graham, Esq. G. Ramsay Wilson, Esq.
John Macfarlane, Esq. Rev. John Wilson, D.D.
Rev. D. Macpherson. James Windram, Esq.

FORT SCHOOL—8, HORNBY ROW.

It is the object of this School to provide for Pupils of both sexes a systematic and extended course of instruction in all the branches usually taught in first-class Educational Establishments.
Increased accommodation has enabled the Committee to separate the Girls' Department, under Mrs Macdonald, from the Boys' Department under Mr. Macdonald and an Assistant Master; both sections, however, still remaining under the personal superintendence of Mr Macdonald.
Instruction in Instrumental Music is given by Herr Schmuck.
The School has been recognised by the Director of Public Instruction as a High School teaching up to the Standard prescribed for the Matriculation at the University.

The Course of Instruction comprises:—
Holy Scripture. Geography, Political and Physical.
English Grammar and Composition. Map-Drawing.
Writing and Arithmetic. Algebra and Euclid.
History. Latin.
Marathi.
Music, Vocal and Instrumental.
Plain and Fancy Needle-work.

FEES:—First and Second Classes......Rs. 5 per month.
Third Class ...... ,, 7½ ,,
Fourth and Fifth Classes...... ,, 10 ,,
Four members of a family are charged as three.
A separate fee is charged for Instrumental Music.
Adequate provision has been made for the reception of Pupils as Boarders by Mr. and Mrs. Macdonald.

D. C. BOYD,
D. MACPHERSON, } Joint Secretaries.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATH.

PELLEN—August 29th, at Crow Hill, Mansfield, the Hon. and Rev. E. Pellen, aged 69 years.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

HAINS—October 1st, at Camp Deesa, the wife of Captain H. W. Hains, 1st Bombay Light Cavalry, of a daughter.

BENGAL.

BIRTHS.

GILES—September 30th, at No. 4, South Collinga Street, Calcutta, the wife of Captain R. Giles, of a son.
MUNRO—September 27th, at Sassaram, Shahabad, the wife of H. B. Munro, Esq., Assistant Superintendent of Police, of a daughter.
WALKER—September 30th, at 18, Garden Reach, the wife of Mr. James Walker, of a daughter.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

BIRTH.

KINLOCH—September 29th, at Dinapore, the wife of Alexander A. A. Kinloch, Esq., Rifle Brigade, of a son.

Just Published,

NOTES of a VISIT to SOMNATH, GIRNAR and other places in KATHIAWAD.
Reprinted, with additions, from the "Bombay Gazette." 16mo., 69 pages. Price Re. 1.
"Bombay Gazette" Office; and may be had also of Thacker, Vining, & Co., and of Chesson & Woodhall.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1869.

WHATEVER else the Select Committee of the House of Commons on the Abyssinian War expenditure may bring to light, one thing has become, through its agency, manifest to the British public. The fact we have often insisted on, that the Disraeli Government deceived Parliament and the nation, is now made perfectly clear. The most influential journals in London, the *Times*, the *Spectator*, the *Saturday Review*, the *Pall Mall Gazette*—however they may and do differ on other questions arising out of the expedition, agree in this, that Mr. Disraeli, Sir Stafford Northcote, and Mr. Ward Hunt used language which did mislead the House, although, in charity, we are bound to suppose two of them at least were under a sort of hallucination. As to the third, he has been too much accustomed to play with words not to have known what he was about. He has never thought it wrong to utter phrases intended to make an impression not consistent with the facts. If you analyze his statements *après coup* they are seen not to bear the strong interpretation put on them at the time, and justified by the assumption that the Minister was sincere. The estimates, said Mr. Disraeli, though rough, were not careless; the Government offered them "with as much confidence" as they "had a right to feel," and that "confidence was not slight." Clever words, which when put to the test have very little meaning. As much confidence as they had a right to feel! How much was that? An amount that was "not slight." The House of Commons is generous, and as a rule puts the best interpretation on the words of a Chancellor of the Exchequer, the office held by Mr. Disraeli at the time he uttered them. In reality, however, they amounted to nothing, and we are at a loss to understand how the economist can describe them as "unusually explicit." Mr. Ward Hunt, no adept in word fencing, *was* explicit. He said the Government had no reason to suppose that the cost would exceed £5,000,000, except by some insignificant amount. What were the grounds for these statements? The best authorities whom the Government could consult were the officials at the India Office. What did they say? With regard to the first estimates, General Jameson, as quoted by the *Economist*, said—"From all I heard from Sir Stafford Northcote, I merely understood that he was from time to time stating as much as he possibly could what supplies would be required from the House of Commons, but that it was utterly impossible to form any idea of the ultimate cost; I think that the word 'estimate' was improperly used; if it had been called a vote of credit for £2,000,000 or £3,000,000, it would have been much more appropriate. I have regretted ever since that anything so definite and decided should have been stated, because we really had no means whatever, as I think I shall be able to convince you by-and-by, of arriving at a correct estimate." Here we see the information on which Mr. Disraeli based his clever and deceptive statement. Here we have the measure of the confidence which was "not slight." Here we have the "judgment of the most experienced men," who must have smiled at breakfast over their journal when they saw the uses to which their reticent and faithful language had been put. Mr. Disraeli, no doubt, covered himself by the phrase, "as much as we had a right to feel." He knew how much, but his hearers were not in the secret. Mr. Ward Hunt's assertion is still less justifiable. Speaking of the £5,000,000 estimate General Jameson said—"Mr. Seccombe and myself waited, by desire of Sir Stafford Northcote, on Mr. Hunt, and we told him distinctly that it was reliable to a certain extent, but that we had no information upon which to form an opinion." Sir Stafford Northcote had evidently backed out. He declined to interpret to Mr. Hunt, and he gave Mr. Hunt original information. With "no information on which to form an opinion," with a statement before him that the estimate was only "reliable to a certain extent," Mr. Hunt went to the House, and said he "had no reason to suppose" that the cost would exceed £5,000,000 except by some insignificant amount! And all the time, in addition to statements derived from the India Office, the Government had the great advantage of information arriving direct from Sir Seymour Fitzgerald, who never misled them, but told them plainly that their "estimates" would be largely exceeded!

Why did not the Government speak out candidly, and state the real case to the House of Commons and the country? The answer is but too trite. They were a minority in the House; they were about, very reluctantly, to appeal to the country; they feared the effect of a frank statement; and so, to the very last, they concealed the facts as well as they could. Among the many evils of Government by a minority, especially when the minority is headed by an unscrupulous leader, the temptation to palter with their own consciences and the public faith is not the least. The management of the Abyssinian expenditure question is only of a piece with the trickery which marked every stage of the Reform Bill of 1867. Success was accomplished while they were still in office. They used it only as a fine windfall out of which to manufacture political capital at the general election. Eager in this labour, they utterly ignored the Government of Bombay, and stimulated the readiness of the people to fête Sir Robert Napier, because they thought some of his popularity would be reflected on them. Nothing was to be gained by acknowledging the just share which the Bombay Government had in the expedition; and its connexion with the work was suppressed altogether. "*We* did it," said they, through their organs; the "we" being the Disraelites *and* Sir Robert Napier. No doubt it was an electioneering cry—a Taper and Tadpole business; but what an excuse! No wonder that there should be an irresistible demand for inquiry when it became manifest that the House of Commons had been deceived, and that the share of the Government in the expedition was limited absolutely to two things—its assent to the war, its grant of *carte blanche* to Sir Robert Naper.

But this *carte blanche* was probably the best thing the Government did. The assent to the war was a bid for popularity, in which Lord Stanley acquiesced with great reluctance. Not the upshot of any policy, it was given many months too late. The question was, literally, war now, or not until next year. The decision had been postponed until the eleventh hour; it might, with just as much reason, have been taken earlier in the day. Was it delayed, of set purpose, until the eve of the recess? That can only be matter for conjecture; but the charitable world naturally inferred a desire to avoid searching questions in Parliament. The value of the assent when it came was diminished by its lateness, and the lateness made it absolutely necessary to give *carte blanche*, either to the Supreme Government of India, to the Bombay Government, or to the General. How otherwise could the essential preparations have been made? From a constitutional point of view it mattered not whether the Government of India, the Bombay Government, or the General had the full authority. In any one of the cases supposed the Imperial Government would have committed the heinous offence of parting with its absolute control. But, when that Government postponed the decision until July 1867, the *carte blanche* to somebody became a necessity. And for our part we think it was quite right to accept the necessity without haggling. No expedition to Abyssinia from India could have been carried out on any other terms. Suppose the Home Government had tried to control everything, what progress would have been made in the preparations by December? Imagine the references, the uncertainty, the higgling [illegible]he interference. What a hotch-potch the res[illegible] would have been. Nor are we certain that the [illegible] would not have been [illegible]nder the circumstances, even [illegible] been resolved on deliberately [illegible]e. The most successful soldiers ha[illegible] been men who had a *carte blanche* of s[illegible]—Alexander, Cesar, Napoleon, Frederick, [illegible]nry V. absolutely to the extent of their means; and how different might have been the career of Wellington if he had had *carte blanche* in the Peninsula. We, as a nation, have lost more money by not trusting our Generals than we ever gained by distrusting them. And in this special case, who can say that a weaker force, preparations less complete, a smaller authorized expenditure would not have ended in, a catastrophe it may be, at all events in a prolonged campaign and a bigger bill? Sir Robert Napier may have been extravagant, but, if so, the British Admiralty and India Office shared in the sin. What we have as a fact is that the strength and ability applied by Sir Robert Napier resulted in one of the most striking successes on record. Luck, cries one. True, foresight, decision, the adaptation of means to ends are often attended by "luck." It is droll, no doubt, but it is so. Frederick was lucky in having men of lesser ability opposed to him; so was Napoleon, notably at Jena and Austerlitz. Washington was lucky in that England had no General to send against him. Luck has always played great part in war, and it is puerile to talk of the luck of Sir Robert Napier as detracting in any way from his merit. Well, having this striking success, why assume that it could have been purchased for less; why grudge the expense of an unique feat of generalship? Who can say how much the *carte blanche*, given to a soldier for the first time in our Parliamentary history, had to do with the completeness of the climax, and the perfection of the whole? Had the Government been candid with the House of Commons, fair to themselves and to the Bombay Government, had there been no evasion, no mystery, no dodging, there would have been grumbling about the bill—that was inevitable—but there would have been no Abyssinian Committee, because there would have been no case. The real case, now, is not the conduct of Lord Napier, the conduct of the Bombay Government, or the cost even; but the shifty, disingenuous, and improper conduct of Mr. Disraeli's administration. We trust the inquiry will be resumed, for it is now desirable that the causes of the expense should be traced to their real authors, the Imperial Government of 1867-68.

THE Chamber of Commerce is certainly a curiously constituted body. On Monday afternoon was held the general meeting. At that moment the Legislative Council at Poona were seriously engaged in giving the finishing touches to the Cotton Frauds Act which H. E. the Governor, Dr. Forbes, and Mr. Campbell have set up. You would think that the Chamber of Commerce, consisting of merchants supposed to be interested, would have made some reference to the recent proceedings of the Legislative Council. How simple! Although great prominence is given to the subject in the Report, and pretty decisive opinions expressed; although we may fairly assume that the anticipations of the merchants have not been fulfilled, yet not a word appears to have been said on a subject of living present interest! No wonder the Governor and his friends take little heed of the Chamber of Commerce, and go on their way rejoicing in their majority!

THE "Englishman" believes it has almost been settled that Lady Mansfield starts for Bombay at the beginning of November, and that she will leave for England by the mail steamer of 20th November.

ON receiving word from Bombay, of the telegrams intimating that petitions to wind up the European Assurance Company had been presented to the Court of Chancery, Mr. J. L. Napier Hay, the Calcutta secretary, publicly notified, by order of the directors there, that the business of the branch was suspended for the time being.

THE omission of a word in a sentence in our leading column yesterday materially altered the sense. The sentence should have run—"It will be seen from a correspondence published elsewhere that the Government have *been* asked whether it would not be a proper thing to take the depositions of the passengers who were in the Carnatic and who are now in Bombay."

A MADRAS contemporary says—"In pursuance of the recent stringent orders of the Secretary of State to effect a reduction in military expenditure, the Government have, on the recommendation of the Commander-in-Chief, abolished the Quarter Master General's Departments of the Southern Division and Ceded Districts. This is but the precursor of further great and important reductions that are at present in contemplation."

WE note a proposal for still another new line of steamers between Europe and India, made in anticipation of the successful opening of the Suez Canal. On the 18th of August a conference was held at Amsterdam, in which the leading merchants of the city took part, and at which it was resolved "1st, that the commerce of the Netherlands should be represented at the international congress which is to take place on the 1st of November next at Cairo on the occasion of the opening of the Suez Canal; 2nd, that to render this new maritime route advantageous it is indispensable to establish a service of steam ships direct between the Netherlands and India; 3rd, that if circumstances do not permit a complete suppression of the dues on the Suez Canal, they should at least be rendered equal for the ships of all maritime nations."

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE ALBERT AND EUROPEAN ASSURANCE COMPANIES.

LONDON, 25TH SEPTEMBER.

The directors of the European Life Assurance Company have announced their determination to resist the winding-up petition.

The liquidator of the Albert Life Assurance has announced that, notwithstanding the order for winding up the Company, premiums must still be paid; otherwise the policies will be forfeited.

Mr. Thomas Bazley Whitworth and Mr. William Fairbairn have accepted Baronetcies.

General Mithler (*sic*) has been gazetted Colonel Commandant of Artillery, and General Robe, Colonel of the 95th, vice Crofton, transferred to the 6th Regiment.

LONDON, 24TH SEPTEMBER, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was quiet. Fair Dhollera 9⅜d.

In the Manchester Market the prices are quite unaltered.

The ships Oberon and Pegasus have arrived from Bombay.

The sum of £139,000 was withdrawn from the Bank of England to-day.

LETTER FROM DR. LIVINGSTONE.

A LETTER was yesterday received in Bombay by Government from Dr. Kirk, Acting Political Agent at Zanzibar, dated 7th September 1869, in which he states that he has received a letter from Dr. Livingstone, dated Bangweloo, 8th July 1868. In that letter Dr. Livingstone says—

"I may say I have found what I believe to be the sources of the Nile, between 10 degrees and 12 degrees south, or nearly the position assigned to them by Ptolemy."

The sources of the river appear from the letter to consist of a number of large lakes, and Dr. Kirk, in writing of these lakes, says they are "probably ten days' march in length, and, like the Nyassa Tanganyika and the Albert Nyanza, overhung by high mountain slopes which open out in bays and valleys." This description of the appearance of the lakes and mountains appears to have been obtained from the Arab traders who brought the Doctor's letter to Zanzibar.

Dr. Livingstone was in good health and spirits when he wrote this letter from Bangweloo.

PARIS LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, 10TH SEPTEMBER.

THE Emperor's rheumatic attack, though not of any serious gravity, seems to linger on, despite the daily visits of his physicians. The Empress and Prince Imperial have, therefore, postponed their contemplated Eastern tour, and it is now rumoured that, unless His Majesty's health should soon be entirely restored, that tour will probably not take place. The Emperor's intended visit to the camp of Chalons is definitively abandoned for this year; the imperial stud and carriages there are being brought back to Paris; and the camp will shortly break up, for the first time since the establishment of the empire, without having received the visit of the sovereign. The doctors are understood to have hinted at the desirability for the Emperor, of passing the coming winter in a warmer climate. Should such a measure be considered necessary, he would probably go, it is thought, to Algiers, the Empress acting as Regent, with the aid of a Regency Council.

Corsica, which formerly detested France so cordially that it even hated Napoleon for having become its sovereign, now appears to cherish, with almost the veneration of fetichism, every relic and memory connected with its illustrious son. The house in which the latter was born, and passed his childhood, is now the principal point of interest of the little town of Ajaccio, the capital of the island. This house, which stands in the old quarter of the town, was partly burned down in 1793, in a popular tumult, partly pulled down, a few years later by the Corsican patriot Paoli, who declared the Bonapartes to be for ever banished from the island. It was subsequently rebuilt, exactly as it had originally been. It fronts on a little square which is now named after Madame Letitia, the mother of the modern Alexander; a three-storey house, with six windows looking into the square. The ground-floor of the building, which is the property of the present Emperor, contains a vestibule, a kitchen—in which is a large wooden press that stood there in the time of the first Napoleon, and several larders and store-rooms. The first floor consists of a drawing-room, a ball-room in the shape of a gallery, opening upon a little terrace, a bedroom, another room with a couple of windows, in which formerly stood the sofa on which Madame Bonaparte, who had imprudently insisted on going to the church, from which she had been compelled to return in all haste and give birth to the future hero, on the 15th of August, which day, being the festival of the Assumption, was too special a high tide for good Catholics to dispense with going to mass. According to one tradition, this sofa was then covered with crimson silk; according to another, with old tapestry, representing the principal personages of the Iliad. In the adjoining room is a trap door, giving access to a secret staircase, by which tradition says that Napoleon—having come to pass a few hours in the house, on his way to Egypt, and given a ball there for his officers, in the midst of which he gave the order for departure—set out for the Pyramids.

The second storey was occupied by his brothers, and the third by Napoleon himself. Whenever he came back to Corsica, whether during the vacations of the military college of Brienne, at which he was educated, or at later periods of his life, he always occupied those rooms. Except on state occasions, Napoleon always preferred small rooms to large ones; he seemed to feel better able to concentrate his thoughts on his gigantic enterprises when he found himself held in by the nearness of walls. A wardrobe formerly used by him still stands in the corner of his bedroom.

In a sort of back building, running out from one side of the house, were a few rooms on the ground-floor, and a library on the floor above.

All the relics of the family that it has been possible to collect have been brought together in a pretty little house called the Bonaparte in the Place Letitia, by M. Grasseto, who has been named "Conservator of the Bonaparte Museum," which he has been mainly instrumental in founding. This collection includes a little statue of the infant Jesus, with waxen hands and feet, and a white frock, which belonged to the mother of Napoleon and is held in immense veneration by the superstitious Corsicans, who carry it about the town, on a certain festival, every year. The enthusiasm awakened by the presence of the Empress and Prince was so overflowing as fairly to tire out both mother and son. The island outdid itself in its demonstrations of welcome; and got up receptions, triumphal arches, Te Deums, and addresses worthy of any point of the mainland. The Empress, notwithstanding her fatigue, found time, as usual, to visit churches and sanctuaries, and to look after the hospitals and asylums in person. It is said that she formerly made a vow, in case heaven should grant her prayers for a son, to make a pilgrimage with the latter to a famous shrine in the island-cradle of the dynasty, before that son should attain his fifteenth year. An excursion to a celebrated shrine was made, very early one morning, by the mother and son, without escort or attendants, is supposed to have been the fulfilment of that vow.

The ex Queen of "all the Spains" is the only person of distinction left in this deserted capital. Her ex-Majesty was at the Velocipede-race of last week, in the Pré Catalan, and has let herself down still farther in the estimation of the absentees of the Faubourg St. Germain, by having been seen in angry altercation with a flauntily-dressed dame of the lower orders, about a chair, which the ex-queen wanted, and which the other woman would not give up! The race itself was exceedingly amusing. The rival velocipedists, dressed like jockeys, and sporting the most brilliant colours, skimmed over the ground, with the rapidity of a gallopping horse, turned almost upon a point, propelled the velocipedes with one foot, or without the aid of either, stood, changed position on the seat, and performed no end of astounding and incomprehensible feats, to the intense admiration of the crowd of spectators. The Paris municipality is often charged with being wasteful and extravagant, but the history of the charming enclosed garden of the Pré Catalan, in the Bois de Boulogne, would seem to show that they are "up to a thing or two" in the way of bargaining. It appears by the last issue of the magnificent work entitled, "The Walks of Paris," by M. Alphaud, the 'City Engineer,' that this charming promenade, which ten or twelve years ago was only an enormous gravel-pit, which, being exhausted, the city was about to expend £4,000 in filling up, and planting with trees, when, luckily for them, a few speculators hit upon the idea of doing the work themselves, which they did, converting it into the lovely little terrestrial paradise that is now the favourite resort of the wealth and fashion of Paris, when those (now nomadic) are entities here. The city rented the yawning gravel-pit to the company of speculators at £8,000 a year; and the latter had soon laid out upon it the sum of £32,000, expended in filling and levelling, conveying earth and mould, by thousands of cart-loads, planting it with all sorts of exotics, and building a number of elegant Swiss cottages, arranged for concerts, refreshment-saloons, coffee-houses, photography, and exhibitions of legerdemain, &c. The affair yielded excellent profits for three years, but its prosperity was ruined by the three wet summers of which Paris retains so shuddering a remembrance, and the company was only too glad to get its lease cancelled by the city municipality, which thus came into possession in exchange for the old pit of the delightful garden which forms one of the principal and most lucrative attractions of the Bois de Boulogne, besides having pocketted £24,000 in the shape of three years' rent! The legend attached to the old stone obelisk at the entrance of the Pré Catalan tells how a famous Troubadour, named Arnould Catalan, attached to the court of Beatrix of Savoy, journeyed towards Paris on the invitation of King Louis Le Bel, but was murdered in the wild Boulogne wood by the very escort the King had sent to bring him safely through its dangerous recesses. The assassins returned to the court, pretending not to have been able to find the expected guest. But their crime was discovered in a singular way. Instead of the treasures of gold and silver they had hoped to find in the poor minstrel's possession, they only got a casket containing rare sweetmeats, and costly perfumes, sent by Beatrix. The miscreants ate the sweetmeats; but were imprudent enough to scent themselves with the Duchess's perfumes; by which folly they awakened suspicion, and were eventually all burned alive, having confessed that the Troubadour had roused their cupidity by having boasted of the rare presents he was bringing from his mistress.

The votaries of Art are in honour just now. Munich (where Bombalino and his charming young wife are awaiting the arrival of their first baby, as the guests of their royal cousin,) has just been uncovering in presence of delegates from other towns, amidst the singing of an army of choral societies, the new statue of Goethe; a grand dinner was given by the King to a large number of the guests present on the occasion, and Goethe's *Torquato Tasso* was performed at the principal theatre in the evening. Italy has been begging England to give her back for burial, at Santa Croce, the ashes of Ugo Foscolo, which England has, of course, very willingly promised to do. And the young Countess of Flanders, wife of the heir to the Belgian Crown, and an accomplished artist, is engraving a series of illustrations, of her own designing, of that quaint and most charming book, "The Journey round my Bedroom," by Count Xavier de Maistre, one of the Belgian writers, whose French ranks with the very purest products of French literature. The King of the Belgians, who has been staying with the Queen at Thun, went to Berne, a few days ago, to make a visit to the President of the Republic of the Alps.

Nilsson and Patti are being loaded with flatteries and favours at Baden; and seem able to command any price they choose to ask for their services.

The fine, but improper, group representing "Dancing," outside the new opera, though cleaned of the stains of the bottle of ink hurled against it a fortnight ago, is threatened with a new danger; a paper having just been found at its foot declaring, in the name of "outraged decency," that it will speedily be broken to pieces, if not removed.

There is certainly one man, among the notabilities of the day, who cannot complain of being kept out of sight of his contemporaries. This favoured individual is M. Rouher, whose name, during the eighth career as Minister, has been printed in the Government newspaper,—as some amateur of statistics has just had the patience to ascertain,—just 108,727 times!

A new 'mathematical' game is just now amusing the leisure of our grandees and their guests at the country seats of the former. One of the company is fixed upon to tell a story, in which is introduced some problem which must be solved by the listeners. The other evening, at a certain chateau where this game is in vogue, the Count de V——, called upon to lead the game, acquitted himself of that duty by giving the following, which I append for the amusement of calculators of another hemisphere:—

"Two millers were journeying together, each with sacks of flour upon his back. One of them complained bitterly of the weight of his load. 'You have no reason to grumble,' returned the other, 'it is I who ought to complain.' 'How so?' demanded the one who had first spoken. 'Because I have just been counting your sacks as well as my own.' 'Well, what then?' 'Well, I find that, if I gave you one of my sacks, our loads would be even; whereas, if you gave me one of yours, my load would be twice as heavy as yours. So, comrade, you may very well hold your tongue.' What was the number of sacks carried by each of the two millers?"

While writing this letter, news has been received from St. Cloud of a very decided improvement in the health of the Emperor, who has been out with the Empress for a drive, and greatly enjoyed the change of scene. If the amendment continues, it is considered probable that the Empress and Prince will start on their Eastern journey in the course of a few days; embarking in the steam frigate L'Aigle, which has been waiting for them for some days at Toulon, and proceeding direct for Constantinople.

KUTCH BOOJ.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

27TH SEPTEMBER.

THE *Times of India* of the 13th inst., in an article headed "The State of Kutch," comments very deservedly on the laudable efforts of His Highness the Rao to improve the administration of his country. The statement, however, that the Sudder Court at Booj is under the supervision of a council of *Byads*, and that Mr. Bhogilal has been expressly employed to serve in the council, is incorrect. Mr. Bhogilal fills the office of premier; whilst the *Byads'* court, styled the *Jahrajah*, composed wholly of members chosen from among themselves, is quite unconnected with any of His Highness's establishments. In fact they dispute the latter's absolute authority over them or their people, which, leading to frequent contentions and references to the English Government, would appear to have suggested the expediency of granting them the separate tribunal. But His Highness will in no way recognize or countenance the institution or its proceedings, and has furthermore deputed his minister, Mr. Cazee Shaboodeen, to proceed to England for the purpose of vindicating his ancestral rights and honours and his prerogative as ruler of the province, thus naturally felt to be violated by the attitude of independence the Byads have assumed towards him,—under the pretext, probably, that they have hitherto been victims to misrule and oppression, though existing evidences of His Highness's conduct destroy a belief in this presumption. These Byads bear that relation to His Highness as subjects, which a nobleman and landed proprietor in England does to the British State.

I trust I may be permitted to add that the *Times of India* is also wrong in ascribing to Mr. Cazee Shaboodeen's aid the framing of the useful code of laws which His Highness has introduced into his courts. To Swami Anund Asharam is the credit of the work due. When it was prepared Mr. Shaboodeen was in Bombay. Swami Anund Asharam hails from Bengal, having received an English training in the Calcutta college. He has entered the Hindoo priesthood, which is a pity if it should affect his career of secular usefulness. *Apropos* of Mr. Shaboodeen, his first communication from England has arrived. His friends here have become quite anxious lest his enthusiasm should get the better of his judgment and afflict him with madness.

The close of next month promises to usher in some changes in the European quarter of the station. The 5th Regiment N. I. will be coming here from Belgaum, to take the place of the 19th, the head-quarters of which are to proceed to Sattara, a detachment to Bombay, and another to Asseerghur. I hope the coming regiment possesses as good a band as the one at present with us. Two gentlemen, Messrs. Wynne and Fedden, connected with the Geological and Topographical Department, have been located at Booj a considerable time, busily engaged sketching and picking up stones and packing and despatching them to Calcutta. They will leave this shortly, Mr. Wynne going to Sind and Mr. Fedden to the Deccan, in quest of fresh scientific marvels.

The Borahs are a persecuted race out here, but of this anon. Suffice it to say for the present that they contemplate representing their grievance to the Bombay Government very soon.

WEATHER REPORTS.

TUTICORIN, 5th, 10-30 A.M.—Weather fine, wind westerly, thermometer 88, barometer 29·94.

CARWAR, 5th, 9-20 A.M.—Weather fair, wind light west, thermometer 78, barometer 30·02, rainfall 7 cents.

VINGORLA, 5th, 10 A.M.—Weather clear, wind south west, thermometer 85, rainfall 24 cents.

CANNANORE, 5th, 10 A.M.—Weather clear, wind north-west moderate, thermometer 78, barometer 29·950, rainfall 8 cents.

AHMEDNUGGUR.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

2ND OCTOBER.

VERY heavy rain has fallen here and all around the districts during the past week, and we have already registered a full amount for this monsoon. A little dry weather would be very acceptable, as the late fall has gone far to spoil the bajree crops, which are now ripe and ready for cutting; and, in addition to this, the jowaree has not yet been sown. We may, however, congratulate ourselves on having experienced a most favourable monsoon, and it is expected that the prices of all grain, which up to the present time the Buniahs have managed to keep enormously high, will in the course of a month or two be materially reduced. There is every prospect of a good and plentiful harvest. There is no news of any kind to communicate. During the past month all the officers that could leave have been away in Poona enjoying themselves at the races, where we Nuggurites were glad to observe that our Nuggur horse, Pioneer, maintained the high name he had already earned at the Nuggur Meeting. All those who were away on leave have returned within the last few days, some *swimming* back *via* Seroor and others by Dhond. The roads between this and Poona are almost in an impassable state, and the rivers down every day. The Seena river has now a sufficient quantity of water in it to last up to next hot weather, and there is generally a tolerable stream in the Bhingar river, which bisects the cantonment, and which is usually dry from one year's end to the other.

The G. 14 R. A. have received orders to march from here on the 4th November. They will proceed to Kirkee, whence, after remaining for a few days to make over their guns and horses, they go on to Bombay, where they embark on the 16th November for England in the troop-ship Malabar. Their departure from Nuggur will be regretted by all. During the year they have been here, the officers have distinguished themselves by an open-handed hospitality not to be exceeded anywhere, and the men, in addition to their universally excellent behaviour, have contributed greatly to the amusements of the station by theatricals, penny readings, and last (but by no means least) by the renowned "Kiskey" and his troupe of serenaders. The G 14 are fortunate in having a "band of minstrels" who would show well anywhere.

The whole battery leave Nuggur with every wish for their future success and happiness.

THE VICEROY'S CUP.

(*Englishman*, Oct. 2)

WE are very glad to hear that the Viceroy's Cup to be run for at the next Calcutta Races has closed with an entry of thirty-three horses, of which eleven are English, and twenty-two Walers. The following is a list of the English horses:—

Windguard; Charlie; Maybell; John Bull; Saraband; Echo; Vedette; Foreign Land; Dr. Swishtail; Akbar; Miss Trelawny.

The Walers are composed of the following:—

Vanderdecken; Rocket; Melbourne; Tomboy; Longden; Favourite; Detrimental; The Dean; Cour-de-Lion; Commodore; Katie; Whim; Chanticleer; Doctor; Rusheed; Bedouin; Palestine; Octavia; Crinoline; Lady Bess; Prophet; Centurion.

With such a list of entries the prospects of racing in Calcutta may be said to be looking up.

CHANDA COAL.

A REPORT has reached us that another trial by the G. I. P. Railway has been made of the suitableness or otherwise of Chanda coal for the use of railway locomotives, and we regret to learn that the result has not proved quite satisfactory. Though the engine used on the present occasion was more adapted for burning Indian coals on account of the large size of its fire-box, than that used at the first experiment, still it is but right to mention that it was not a locomotive *specially* fitted up for consuming Indian coals alone. We are therefore inclined to withhold our judgment in this matter until the result of this experiment will have been officially reported on.—*Central India Times*, Oct. 2.

CHOLERA AT MEERUT.

CHOLERA has again broken out at Meerut, and this time not in the bazaars or the native city but among the Europeans. There have been cases in the Artillery, Cavalry and 105th Light Infantry. Some have recovered; but five or six, and among them two women, succumbed before Wednesday. The unsteadiness of the weather is felt to be an objection against sending the troops into camp. More or less rain has been falling almost daily. There is no cholera in either of the native regiments at Meerut. The 36th N. I. has been ordered to Peshawur; but the state of things there may suggest to the Commander-in-Chief the propriety of altering the arrangements.—*Delhi Gazette*, Oct. 2.

CHOLERA AT PESHAWUR.

WE are glad to hear that the cholera is leaving Peshawur. On the 25th no fresh cases had occurred amongst the Europeans, and only some few in the native lines. In the city there were about thirty deaths.

The cholera at Peshawur appears to have been of a most virulent type. In many cases the patient died in a few hours, even without all the usual symptoms of cholera. H. M.'s 36th has suffered severely, having lost more than seventy men. It is supposed that not fewer than one hundred and eighty Europeans have died, and about fifteen hundred natives.

H. M.'s 104th are proceeding to Cherat, a hill about four thousand feet high, thirty miles from Peshawur.

A correspondent at Peshawur writes on the 23rd:—"In the city of Peshawur above 800 deaths from cholera have taken place, and within the space of two days 147 deaths occurred in the city, but comparatively few in the sudder bazaar. Three batteries of Artillery, H. M.'s 36th and 104th Regiments and two native regiments are in camp. All the troops, especially the European portion, have suffered severely,—above 100 deaths. All officers on leave have been ordered to rejoin. Prayers and *poojahs* are the order of the day among the native community who dressed up a goat and bull, and after many rites and ceremonies, drove the animal towards the hills to propitiate the destroyer, and to get rid of the prevailing scourge. Weather cloudy, but little rain."—*Delhi Gazette*, Oct. 2.

THE WILLS OF HINDUS AND BUDDHISTS

THE following bill has been published prior to consideration by the Supreme Legislative Council. It was drawn up by the Hon'ble Mr. Maine:—

A Bill to regulate the Wills of Hindus and Buddhists in the Presidency Towns.

Whereas it is expedient to provide rules for the execution, attestation, revocation, revival, interpretation and probate of the wills of Hindus and Buddhists in the presidency towns; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. This Act may be called "The Hindu Wills Act, 1869."

2. The Indian Succession Act, 1865, sections, 46, 48, 49, 50, 51, 54, 55, and 57 to 77 (both inclusive), section 82, 83, 85, 88 to 98 (both inclusive), sections 106 to 177 (both inclusive), sections 179 to 189 (both inclusive), sections 191 to 199 (both inclusive), so much of parts XXX. and XXXI. as relates to grants of probate and letters of administration with the will annexed, parts XXXIII. to XL. (both inclusive), so far as they relate to an executor and an administrator with the will annexed, and section 329 shall apply—

(*a*) to all wills and codicils made by any Hindu or Buddhist on or after the first day of January 1870 within the local limits of the ordinary original civil jurisdiction of the High Courts of Judicature at Fort William, Madras and Bombay; and

(*b*) to all such wills and codicils, wherever made, relating to immoveable property situate within those limits:

Provided that marriage shall not revoke any such will or codicil:

And that nothing herein contained shall authorise a testator to bequeath property which he could not have alienated *inter vivos*, or to deprive any persons of any right of maintenance which they would have possessed if he had died intestate:

And that nothing herein contained shall vest in the executor or administrator with the will annexed of a deceased person any property which he could not have alienated *inter vivos*.

3. Nothing contained in this Act shall affect the rights, duties, and privileges of the Administrators General of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, respectively.

4. In this Act and in the said sections all words defined in section three of the said Succession Act, shall, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context, be deemed to have the same meaning as the said section three has attached to such words respectively.

And in applying sections 62, 63, 92, 95, 98, and 182 of the said Succession Act, to wills and codicils made under this Act, the words "son," "child," and "children" shall be deemed to include an adopted child; and the word "grand children" shall be deemed to include the children, whether adopted or natural-born, of a child whether adopted or natural-born; and the expression "daughter-in-law" shall be deemed to include the wife of an adopted son.

And in making grants under this Act of letters of administration with the will annexed, or with a copy of the will annexed, section 195 of the said Succession Act shall be construed as if the words "and in case the Hindu Wills Act had not been passed" were added thereto; and section 198 of the said Succession Act shall be construed as if, after the word "intestate," the words "and the Hindu Wills Act had not been passed" were inserted; and sections 230 and 231 of the said Succession Act shall be construed as if the words "if the Hindu Wills Act had not been passed" were added thereto respectively.

BOMBAY.

MR. MENIST, optician, has returned to Bombay. He his staying at Pallonjee's Adelphi Hotel.

THE BOMBAY POLICE.—We understand that the town, water, and dockyard police establishments have been amalgamated from this month.

MR. JOHN MOFFATT, who is acting for Mr. Lockyey as Superintendent of Police in the Fort Division has been, we learn, confirmed in that appointment.

THE B. I. S. N. CO.'S s. s. KURRACHEE, Captain Cottier, sailed yesterday with the following passengers:—For Rutnagherry—Mr. Solomon and Mr. H. Vears. For Beypore.—Mr. Gregory.

THE GAEKWAR'S NEW PALACE.—A native paper publishes a communication from a correspondent, from which it appears that His Highness the Gaekwar has expended about 19 lakhs of rupees for the erection of his new palace at Makarpura.

NASSICK COLLECTORATE.—We see from the weather report of the Nassick collectorate, for the fortnight ending 15th September, that the fall of rain was on the whole good. The state of public health was reported to be good.

A NEW BANK.—Our vernacular contemporary, the *Jam-i-Jamshed*, stated yesterday that an Anglo-Indian bank is shortly to be started in Bombay under the auspices of several wealthy and influential natives of this city.

COMMERCIAL BANK CALLS.—In the High Court yesterday, before Sir Charles Sargent, a suit was brought by the Commercial Bank Corporation against Khimjee Muddonjee for the amount of the £10 call on fifteen shares held by the defendant. Mr. Taylor appeared for the plaintiffs and the defendant failed to appear. Decree was given for Rs. 1,500, costs, and interest at 6 per cent.

BUNSHAH'S CALENDAR AND DIRECTORY.—Mr. Sorabjee Rustomjee Bunshah has apparently found his last year's venture successful. He has again brought out a calendar and directory, this time "for the year of Yezdijird 1239" which began on the 21st September. It is well compiled, well printed, and cheap. Published specially for Parsees it contains a comprehensive directory of Parsee inhabitants, not merely those of Bombay, but of the rest of India, and of China and England. There is a heap of other matter relating to the Parsees, besides the ordinary information published in calendars.

HIGH COURT SUIT AGAINST A CONTRACTOR.—At the High Court yesterday, before Mr. Justice Westropp, Mr. Pallonjee Pestonjee, proprietor of the Adelphi Hotel, brought a suit against Mr. J. W. Christison, a contractor at present residing at Goolburgha, in the Nizam's territory, for Rs. 4,500. Mr. Latham appeared for the plaintiff; defendant was not represented. Mr. Pallonjee Pestonjee said defendant had resided on various occasions at his hotel, and was on intimate terms with him. Early in April last year Mr. Christison asked him to accommodate him by putting his name in conjunction with his (defendant's) to a promissory note for Rs. 4,000, payable to the Bank of Bombay three months after date. When the note became due he (Mr. Pallonjee) had been called upon to pay it, and had paid Rs. 4,000 and Rs. 8 for notarial charges. In October last year Mr. Christison had bought a horse from plaintiff for Rs. 500, for which he had given him a promissory note payable in four months, but which had not been paid. The Judge gave decree for Rs. 4,508, with interest at 6 per cent. per annum on Rs. 4,000 from 12th July, and on Rs. 500 from 4th February, till 5th October 1869, and costs, and further interest at the same rate on the amount of the judgment till payment.

ACTS OF BENEVOLENCE.—In December last twenty-one porters, including their muccadum, employed on the G. I. P. Railway at Kurjut, were convicted of the offence of refusal of duty under section 25 of the Railway Act, and sentenced by the Sessions Judge at Tanna to five years' rigorous imprisonment. The distress and destitution to which the wives and children of these men were reduced, having, on a recent occasion, incidentally attracted the notice of Mr. Rustomjee Merwanjee Narelwalla, a well known Parsee gentleman of Bombay, he very generously took upon himself, at much personal inconvenience, to present to His Excellency the Governor a petition on behalf of the unfortunate families of the prisoners, and we now learn that His Excellency has been pleased to mitigate the above sentence to two years' imprisonment as regards the muccadum, and to one year as regards the rest, so that the latter will be restored to their homes in a little more than two months hence. Mr. Rustomjee Merwanjee Narelwalla is the same gentleman who about three years ago successfully exerted himself in obtaining the commutation of the sentence of death passed upon a Hindoo girl convicted in Bombay of the murder of a child. Mr. Rustomjee's disinterested labours in a cause so peculiarly humane and charitable is worthy of great commendation.

POSTPONEMENT OF RELIEFS.—We understand that there is every probability that the move of the 8th (King's) Regiment and 3rd Cavalry into Guzerat will be postponed until next year on account of the famine there.—*Poona Observer*, Oct. 5.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR J. MALCOLM, Commanding the Sind Division, is, we hear, expected to arrive from England at Bombay at the end of the present month, and will at once proceed to Kurrachee, to resume his command. Brigadier-General Forbes, C.B., and Brigadier General Lynch will then revert to their respective commandants, Nuggur and Asseerghur.—*Ibid*

RAIN-FALL AT BOMBAY

DOWN TO 4TH OCTOBER 1869.

Fall of rain from 9 A.M. Monday, 27th September, to 9 A.M. Monday, 4th October 1869.

Rain Gauge Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week. Month of September and October 1869. Mon. 27.	Tues. 28.	Wed. 29.	Thurs. 30.	Fri. Oct. 1.	Satur. 2.	Sun. 3.	Total for the week.	Fall of Rain from 1st January 1869.
Phase of the Moon.			(						
Observatory, Colaba.	3·09	2·01	·51	·65	1·76	·86	·50	9·44	91·09
Town Hall Gauge No. I	2·27	1·93	2·20	·18	1·48	·44	·10	8·65	46·91
,, No. II	2·39	1·93	2·20	·18	1·48	·45	·1[illegible]	8·64	44·52½
,, No. III	2·79	2·28	2·42	·17	1·78	·47	·10	10·01	43·57
European General Hospital, Fort George	2·20	2·31	2·51	·20	1·83	·23	·36	9·64	127·41
Esplanade Hos., 21st N. I.	2·10	2·35	2·02	·20	1·46	·6[illegible]	·24	8·98	98·68
Byculla J. J. Hos.	1·2[illegible]	2·31	2·92	·20	2·42	·69	·15	9·83	115·34

In the report from the Colaba Observatory the day is from midnight to midnight.

The registration of rain-fall at the Town Hall by gauges Nos. I., II. and III. commenced respectively from the 2nd, 16th and 23rd August 1869.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

THE annual meeting of the members of the Chamber of Commerce was held in the offices of the chamber on Monday afternoon. There was a moderate attendance of members, and Mr. H. E. Astley presided.

The annual report, of which half appeared in our issue of yesterday, and the remaining portion of which we publish to-day, having been circulated to members of the chamber, was held as read.

On the motion of Mr. J. K. Bythell, of Messrs. Gaddum & Co., seconded by Mr. B. M. King, of Messrs. G. S. King & Co., it was resolved:—"That the report of the committee be received with thanks, and printed for general information, together with the documents therein referred to."

Mr. H. D. Dods, of Messrs. Hutchinson, Dods, & Co., proposed:—"That the members of the committee retiring are entitled to and now receive the thanks of the chamber for their attention to its interest during the year of office now expired."

Mr. W. R. Bailey, of Messrs. Martin, Young, & Co., seconded the motion, which was agreed to.

On the motion of Mr. J. A. Anderson, of Messrs. Finlay, Clark, & Co., seconded by Mr. T. E. Taylor, of Messrs. Lawrence & Co., the following gentlemen were appointed the committee for the ensuing year:—*Chairman*—Mr. H. E. Astley, of Messrs. Ewart, Latham, & Co. *Deputy Chairman*—Mr. D. Graham, of Messrs. W. and A. Graham & Co. *Members*—Messrs. H. E. Bright, of Messrs. Wallace & Co.; J. P. Leith, of Messrs. Forbes & Co.; Gustav Ventz, of Messrs. Bell, Ventz, and Lucius; Charles Macdonald, of Messrs. Macdonald, Tweedie, & Co.; Charles Douglas, of Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart, & Co.

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, 5th, 7-45 A.M.—Mail steamer from Bombay signalled.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

THE PORTUGUESE EXPEDITION TO THE ZAMBEZI.

The correspondent who sent us a letter from Mozambique, which we published the other day, in reference to the Portuguese expedition to the Zambezi, also forwarded some extracts from the official gazette of the place. We have had one or two of them translated.

On the 29th of May last the Governor General of Mozambique delivered the following speech to the expeditionary battalion from Goa, under orders to Zambezi, on the occasion of a review:—

"Officers, warrant officers, and soldiers,—Go to realize your wishes. You are about to embark for Zambezi where honour and duty call you to vindicate the national banner outraged by the rebel Bonga, and to pacify that part of the province which has long been in disorder and anarchy. The enterprise is difficult, but is noble and glorious, and not impossible for a Portuguese soldier who knows how to endure fatigues and combat victoriously. You will not find yourselves alone in this campaign; other brothers in arms are about to arrive fom Portugal to aid you and share in your glory. I trust greatly in your courage, but also I count on your subordination and discipline lest that noble quality may be ill-directed. Your commandant is a brave valiant officer, well experienced in the war at Sattary. The chief in command of the expedition is Lieutenant Colonel Antonio Tavares d'Almeida, no less brave and valiant, and who possesses a very good knowledge of the country which will be the theatre of your deeds. Trust in him and have the conviction that he will always conduct you to victory wherever the enemy may venture to confront you. The campaign you are about to undertake I hope will be short, but great in its results, that the name of the expeditionary battalion of Goa may remain immortal in the annals of the history of this province. Soldiers, long live His Majesty the King D'Luiz I—the royal family, the constitution of the monarchy, and the expeditionary battalion of Goa."

On the 19th June the expeditionary force from Lisbon, about which our correspondent gave some details, arrived by the English steamer Borneo, which also brought the officer appointed Governor of the district of Quilimane. On the 23rd they were addressed by the Governor General as follows:—

"Officers, non-commissioner officers, and soldiers,—I expected you anxiously and congratulate this province on your arrival, considering it a guarantee for order and peace which it so much needs. At this solemn moment, delivering to you this banner, the symbol of religion, honor and country, and which was offered to you by the noble dames of Lisbon, I cannot let this opportunity pass without expressing my satisfaction, which you so much deserve, at your exemplary behaviour during the voyage and your stay at the Cape of Good Hope, where the authorities and the habitants of the English colony admired you—all being unanimous in acknowledging that they had never seen a body of troops who behaved so worthily, passing on that side. I am not surprised at this agreeable and flattering information; for a Portuguese soldier, wherever he may appear, is always well considered and respected for his behaviour and bravery. I shall have the honour and satisfaction to bring to the notice of the Government of His Majesty that all the volunteers honour the corps to which they belong, and I hope they will continue to deserve the same good opinion, specially in the campaign they are going to take part in. Soldiers—This symbol imposes upon you a moral obligation to perform heroic acts and to respect and obey your superiors, especially the general commanding the united forces; a brave officer, well experienced and perfectly acquainted with the country where you are going to avenge the treacherous murder of your companions and to pacify that part of the provinces which is to be the theatre of your deeds. On your arrival at Zambezi you will meet with Lieut. Colonel Antonio Tavares d'Almeida, your chief, and the officers and soldiers of the expeditionary battalion of Goa, who look forward anxiously to welcome you and to partake in the glory you are going to acquire. I pray that you may show entire confidence in the chief of the expedition and the best spirit of comradeship with your brothers in arms from India—and that the campaign may result in the success which all of us desire. If this be so you will earn a laurel to this banner, which I now press to my bosom as a sacred pledge of your good behaviour and deliver into the hands of your worthy commandant. Convinced as I am, that on your return to your native land, and the bosom of your families, you will carry it with honourable legends."

NATIVES WHO HAVE BEEN TO ENGLAND.

(*Mitrodaya.*)

It is exceedingly painful to observe that with their advance in knowledge they grow indifferent and callous to the natural ties of affection and love. A change in brain brings also with it a change in heart. For this we cannot take English education to task. It is the fault of the man, and no defect in education imparted to them. They forsake their native habits of life and transform themselves into *Saheblokes*. Their frames from top to toe, and even in some cases their souls, undergo a change which is more agreeable to them, but which in the present state of native society is highly injurious to the people. A change in costume and modes of life is not a *sine qua non* of civilization. Our England-visiting people, as we observe, and as it is reported in Indian journals, are not content with a change in their dress and habits of life, but are often found to treat with contempt not only the people of India in general but even their friends and relatives. We gather it from public prints that some have even gone the length of treating their parents with a disregard which even a stranger would hardly merit. Native habitations, native raiments, native eatables and some native customs, though unobjectionable from several points of view, are all systematically treated by them as abominations. The mother language in which they once lisped is considered too low to use. Either their self-assumed gravity is shaken or their lips polluted if they utter any other language than the one which Shakspeare and Milton have spoke. Newton's Principia or Blackstone's Commentaries are the works worth their attention. To them it is a moral pollution to touch a book in the vernacular. In short, they endeavour to be every inch an Englishman. But unfortunately for them they are not naturally whitewashed as their brethren of the West. This marks the difference between a genuine and a personated *Saheb*.

That some of the natives on their return from England look with disdain upon their friends and relatives and everything native is a fact beyond dispute. The effect of this conduct on their part is anything but profitable to the natives of India. Rather it is adopted to do a world of mischief to the cause of the regeneration of our people. Several parents, otherwise willing to send their children to complete their education in England, have now changed their resolve, only because there are discouraging instances of England-going people having turned out on their return the most undutiful and offending sons. Is it the moral lesson they have derived from their acquaintance with English thoughts and English manners, to sacrifice the moral and social obligations to their passing whims and hobbies?

CORRESPONDENCE.

GIRGAUM BURYING GROUND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Permit me once more to draw the attention of the Municipality to the Catholic burying ground of Girgaum. I attended on Sunday morning a funeral to the graveyard, accompanied by a few friends, and we were really shocked to find the same disgraceful practice followed. The grave was not dug more than two feet in depth, though 24 hours' notice was given to the church official. Why does not the Vicar remedy this evil, by employing an overseer, or some one, to see that the graves are properly dug, and to be held responsible for any irregularity like this, especially when the public is made to pay Rs. 12 and 15 per grave? Otherwise it would be better that this burying ground should be shut up, and the quicker it is done the better. Should the Municipality wish to satisfy themselves as to the truth of my statement I shall most willingly do so by accompanying any of their officers to the spot. I enclose my card.—Yours, &c.,

A CATHOLIC.

GIRGAUM POLICE COURT.—5th Oct.

(Before R. H. Showell, Esq.)

Trespass.—Bhowanee, woman, and three others were charged with wilfully trespassing on the premises of Mr. F. J. Oliphant, Assistant Accountant General, and were fined three rupees each.

Thefts.—Lalkhan Cassumkhan was charged with stealing three tolas of gold belonging to Eshwant Raghoba, and was, on conviction, sentenced to three months' imprisonment,—Dewjee Rama, a porter in the employ of the G. I. P. Railway Company, was charged with stealing a bottle of oil belonging to the Company, and was sentenced to fourteen days' imprisonment.—Shaik Mahomed Cassum and Shaik Ismael Roostum were charged with stealing articles of wearing apparel, &c., the property of Kherunbee, woman. The second man was discharged. The first prisoner was convicted and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

NO CYCLONE.

People will agree with us in considering it absurd that the 5th of October has passed without a cyclone, after the very pretty prediction which Captain Saxby, R.N., first published in the columns of the London *Standard* and which has been getting a share lately of the common talk in Indian circles. It is as well perhaps, after all, that the day has witnessed nothing at all unusual, but when one makes up his mind that a thing is going to happen he feels unhappy if it doesn't—and Captain Saxby, we imagine, must feel particularly unhappy. In Calcutta, it seems, the prediction "went down" with a good many people. Here is what the *Indian Daily News* of last Saturday says—

"The Coming Event.—People seem to have made up their minds that 'something will happen' within a few days. There is no very definite idea what it is to be—whether an earthquake, a second deluge, or another cyclone. We have been asked by many people as to what is the best course to adopt; and some people have been half-frightened out of their wits, because they have heard that preparations are making at Bankshall. We believe the authorities there are neither likely to set the Hooghly on fire, nor to put it out, should it burst into flame by receiving a spark from a falling star. Our advice to people is not to trouble themselves inordinately about the events of the next week. According to people whose knowledge may be trusted there is not likely to be anything more than perhaps an unusually high tide. Even this is not expected to rise higher than the top of the Ochterlony monument; and even in that case, though the destruction would be great, there would be some elements of compensation—there would be an end of the municipality and the police. Seriously, some people are really alarmed, and the absurd fear has spread to the manjees on the canals and rivers. They decline to load their boats, as they are expecting that all will be drowned on the 5th instant."

THE LIABILITY OF HOTEL-KEEPERS FOR STOLEN GOODS.

Somewhat important in its way is the revised decision of the Small Cause Court Judge at Allahabad, in the case Airey versus Constantine. It will be remembered that the suit was by a lodger in a hotel against the proprietor for the value of a watch stolen. The High Court ruled that the law as applicable to such claims in England, was without force in India, at least in this part of India; and directed the S. C. Court to decide according to justice, equity and good conscience. The Judge considering the landlord liable for the property stolen has for the second time decreed accordingly.—*Delhi Gazette*, Oct. 2.

A ROW IN A NAGPORE HOTEL.

The quiet of the Residency Hotel was disturbed the other evening by a *fracas* which took place among some members of the suite of His Excellency the Turkish Envoy. We have not been able to learn the *casus belli*, but we understand that a very animated little row was got up, inasmuch as chairs, glass, crockery, and in fact whatever missiles came to hand were freely made available. On the police being called in, His Excellency expressed his extreme disgust, as he could not be brought to understand why he himself could not be allowed to take the law into his own hands and punish the delinquents. He does not at all approve of the system which does not permit a man to "wallop his own nigger."—*Central India Times*, Oct. 2.

THE COTTON BILL.

(*Indu Prakash.*)

His Excellency the Governor seems inclined to pass the Cotton Frauds Bill at all hazards. Honourable gentlemen and colleagues who had the misfortune to differ from him had, therefore, to receive wigging from him for speaking out their opinions and experience. Throughout the whole discussion at the second reading of the bill, the two main points remain as unsolved as ever, viz., (1) whether there is not the greatest chance of the penal clauses being greatly abused; and (2) whether the cotton trade is not more likely to go down on account of the stringency of the Act than yield unadulterated cotton to Manchester.

RATHER IMPROBABLE.

The best "story of a traveller" we have heard for some time is vouched for by a Russian newspaper. According to this authority, the English Consul in Odessa recently received a visit from one of his countrymen, who asked the shortest way to India. The consul advised his visitor to commence the journey by crossing the Black Sea. He answered that he wished to go by land. "Then," said the consul, "go with the mail." "Not at all," the Englishman answered, "I must make the whole journey on foot." The consul offered no resistance, but gave the man all necessary information, and he then set out on his long and difficult journey. A few days afterwards a second Englishman called upon the consul. "Have you seen a traveller," asked this new visitor, "clad something like me, on his way to India on foot?" The consul answered in the affirmative, adding that the man must be out of his senses to undertake such a journey. "Oh, not in the least," was the answer, "he wagered he would go from Calais to India on foot. I am following him in the same way, in order to see that he fulfils all the conditions upon which we agreed!"—*Englishman's Weekly Journal.*

ELECTRIC LIGHTS FOR RAILWAYS.

Travellers were lately informed that one of our railroad companies, with laudable foresight, had ordered a supply of coffins to be in readiness at the principal stations along the line. We venture to suggest to the directors the expediency of taking a hint from their Yankee brethren who superintend the affairs of the Erie railroad. They have begun to use a precaution which will certainly effect a saving in the coffin department. At bridges, ferries, and dangerous curves, they use electric lights, which are very inexpensive, and which enable the engine-driver to see the rails for three miles ahead in a straight line on the darkest night. The frequent catastrophes on Indian lines, especially in the Bombay presidency, seem to indicate the necessity of adopting some such means of discovering danger in time to avert disastrous consequences. The electric light is likely to prove one of the most valuable discoveries of modern science. Its expense is now reduced to so low a figure that no other light of half the intensity can hereafter compete with it. An electric light on the cupola of the capital at Washington illuminated the whole city like a moon, so that that carriage-lamps were not required. As it is adapted to the illumination of large areas the number of lights required along a line of railroad would be comparatively small. The oil used in bull's-eye lanterns at Indian stations is a wretched substitute. Will our directors oblige a nervous public (the climate affects our nerves in this country) by providing fewer coffins and more lights? Electricity is abundant, cheaper than oil and more effective than gas.—*Delhi Gazette.*

PETTENKOFFER'S CHOLERA THEORY.

Pettenkoffer's theory of cholera is to be tested in the Central Provinces; and instructions have been issued for observations to be taken at Nagpore, Jubbulpore, Seonie, Mundla, Saugor, Raepore, Chindwarra, Hosungabad and Nursingpore. One or more wells will be selected at each of these stations. The deepest wells are not to be selected as a rule, the object being to get isolated wells. Pettenkoffer's theory as eliminated by Drs. Cunningham and Lewis, is that the infecting matter of cholera is developed from a germ which is not capable of producing the disease as long as it remains a germ. This germ is developed into infecting matter in the subsoil, it then ascends and produces the disease, poisoning water if it enters it, but the germ cannot develop in water. The conditions in the subsoil rendering it a suitable nidus for the germ are a certain degree of moisture and the presence of organic matter. To an amateur it may appear puzzling how cholera breaks out on vessels out at sea if the germ is developed on land.

Say the drinking water is poisoned before being shipped; then probably nothing more is required to ensure vessels from being visited by cholera than to ship disinfected water. What we must first determine, however, is the value of Pettenkoffer's theory; and we are told that the points to be observed in testing it are the associations of the occurrence of cholera in any locality with a change in the amount of subsoil mixture. In other words, what alterations the subsoil moisture undergoes as cholera increases or decreases in any locality. We shall look forward with much anxiety and interest to the first report of the results of observations, and hope they may lead to something tangible being secured in dealing with such a terrible scourge.—*Delhi Gazette.*

Some soldiers were digging a well in fort, and when they came to the water, the commanding officer went to inspect progress. 'Well, Cowan,' said he to the Irishman at the bottom of the well, 'you have found the water at last.'—'Ah, kurnel, replied the other, 'it all dipinds upon knowing how the thing ought to be done. Any other man but meself would have gone forty fut deeper without coming to it!'

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

[CONCLUDED FROM YESTERDAY'S "GAZETTE."]

DIVI-DIVI AS AN ARTICLE OF EXPORT FROM BOMBAY.

The few articles of produce available for export from Bombay to Europe as compared with the number shipped from Calcutta has long been matter of regret to merchants connected with Western India, and any efforts made to increase their number, even if on a small scale, well deserve the attention and encouragement of the chamber. Early in 1866 a sample of the pods produced from the tree called *Cæsalpina Coriaria*, and known in commerce as divi-divi was forwarded by Mr. Walton, then in charge of the Cotton Commissioner's office at Dharwar, to Government, by whom the sample was submitted to the chamber for an opinion as to its commercial value. The committee of that date replied to the effect that divi-divi was unknown as an article of commerce in this or any other part of India, that they were unable to say whether the small parcel of pods submitted was equal to what was produced in Venezuela and other parts of Central America or not, but as divi-divi was a useful article of commerce, and the tree would grow well in the Konkuns and similar districts, the committee expressed their opinion to the effect that the matter was worthy of the attention of Government, as probably by the expenditure of some labour and attention a new article of produce might be added to the few at present exported from this side of India. This opinion led to experiments being made under the sanction of Government in the collectorate of the Southern Konkun and elsewhere, and a sample of three maunds of pods produced at Rutnagherry was forwarded by the collector to the chamber nearly a year ago with the view to its being sent to England for report. The sample accordingly forwarded overland to Messrs. Smith, Fleming and Co., and through their good offices reports from the principal brokers in both London and Liverpool were very promptly obtained on the quality of the sample as compared with the divi-divi imported from other parts of the world. These opinions were considered highly satisfactory, and your committee in forwarding the reports to Government stated that in their view—they fully justified Government in giving every encouragement to the cultivation of the divi-divi tree. The prices quoted in the reports supplied by Messrs. Smith, Fleming and Co. were as high as have been known for the best divi-divi brought to market, but as your committee had no means of estimating the cost of production, they were unable to inform Government whether the article can be regularly produced and shipped from Bombay to England at a profit.

From information subsequently laid before the chamber Government has shown much interest in this matter; the attention of all collectors as well as the Forest Department has been called to the reports received on the sample forwarded to England, the cultivation of the divi-divi tree is encouraged in every quarter where it is likely to succeed, and we may reasonably hope as a result of the exertions that have been and are still being made that a new article of export of considerable commercial value will be added to our present rather narrow list.

WORKING OF THE INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.

The working of the Indo-European Telegraph during the official year just closed though on the whole more satisfactory than in previous years, has not been without irregularities. During the latter part of November, and the greater part of the month of December, the working of the line was fitful and irregular, and at the present time there is a serious interruption owing to the line having been cut, which has already lasted for more than a fortnight—an interruption of a character, to which a line of telegraph passing through a country where the inhabitants are often at deadly strife with each other must in the nature of things be frequently liable.

Complaints of delay in the transmission of messages have not been so numerous as in past years, but some of those brought to the notice of your committee have been of a most vexatious character, where messages have been 8, 9, 10, and 12 days in course of transit even when the line was considered in fair working order. Your committee had to call the attention of Government to the inconvenience caused by a new form prescribed early in the year by the Telegraph Department for telegrams by the Indo-European line. By the use of this form, merchants if they signed their firm and address in full as formerly were charged for doing so just as if the address at foot were part of the telegram, and if only a single word were used to save expense, the telegram could not be considered properly authenticated. Shortly afterwards, and sometime before an answer was received from Government, the telegraph office in Bombay published an advertisement in the papers to the effect that "a message may be transmitted under either a real or assumed name, but the true signature and address of the sender must follow the assumed name. The full signature and address will *not* be charged for, unless included in the body of the message." This conceded all that was asked for, being practically a return to the former practice.

The members of the chamber now no doubt look forward with satisfaction to the near prospect of the carrying out of a scheme of direct telegraph communication with England *via* Suez by private enterprise, which they memorialized the Government of India two years ago to aid with a Government guarantee in vain. The Great Eastern steamer may be looked for in Bombay harbour towards the close of the year, with the sub-marine cable for the portion of the line to be laid between Bombay and Aden.

PRECEDENCE GIVEN TO THE TELEGRAMS OF REUTER'S TELEGRAM COMPANY, LIMITED, BY THE INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.

Some months ago much dissatisfaction was expressed amongst the members of the chamber at a statement that had been made public to the effect that commercial telegrams forwarded through the medium of Reuter's Telegram Company, Limited, as well as the subscription commercial telegrams supplied by that company to subscribers, were allowed by Government precedence of all other telegrams transmitted between England and India, a statement supported by the fact that Reuter's telegrams were received with greater rapidity than the private messages of merchants. Your committee addressed a letter to Government, requesting to be informed as to the truth or otherwise of the statement in question, and a report was made by the Director-in-Chief of the Indo-European Telegraph in reply to the effect that "he found that precedence had been given to messages bearing the name of Reuter, which messages were not simply public news, but evidently private and for the convenience of particular parties," and that he had "telegraphed to the Commissioner for the Telegraph at Constantinople to stop such wholly unwarrantable procedure." In answer to this report your committee pointed out that it left unanswered the question as to Reuter's telegrams of public news between England and India being allowed precedence of all private messages, and farther that though Reuter's telegrams were to be precluded from having precedence when passing through Turkey, it was clear they had precedence when despatched from that country; so that telegrams sent to Reuter's agent at Constantinople for futher transmission would thus have precedence over all others. The reply from the Director-in-Chief was that "to his knowledge, there had not been any legitimate *authority* given for precedence to news messages on the Indo-European line generally. At the same time he could not conceal his impression that a tacit consent to precedence has been and probably is accorded in outgoing messages to India." Your committee in addressing Government further on the subject, pointed out that the report of Colonel Goldsmid afforded ample ground for the belief so generally entertained that the telegrams forwarded by Reuter's Telegram Company did, in some unexplained manner, receive precedence at some stage of transit over all other telegrams despatched: that by granting such precedence great injustice was done to merchants and the public, and your committee were at a loss to conceive on what grounds any such precedence could be justified: that if precedence were to be granted to any company or class, merchants were entitled to it before all others, for mercantile telegrams are the chief source of the revenue of the Indo-European Telegraph, but merchants sought no exclusive privileges; all they ask for is that the rule of "first come first served," be strictly applied without partiality or favour to any.

The views of your committee were supported by the Government of Bombay, and in a letter to the Government of India, submitting the correspondence, His Excellency in Council expressed his opinion "that no such privilege of precedence ought to be accorded," and recommended that the "Government of India should issue general instructions on the subject." Regarding the action of the Government of India in this matter no communication on the subject has as yet been communicated to the chamber.

FAMINE IN MARWAR AND OTHER DISTRICTS OF RAJPOOTANA.

At the close of last year when apprehensions were generally entertained that the distress then known to prevail in many parts of Rajpootana, might result in absolute famine,—representations were made to the chamber that something should be done in the matter of a public subscription to raise funds for the relief of the distress which was reported to be so severe. Your committee, in the absence of all reliable information, whether official or otherwise, did not feel justified in taking such a step at that time, but they represented to Government the expediency of accurate official information being obtained on a matter of such importance, and that when obtained it should be made public as soon as possible, as the prompt publication of official information would be the only effectual means of allaying the apprehensions caused at the time by the exaggerated rumours spread abroad. Government replied that His Excellency in Council would have pleasure in furnishing the chamber with any information he might from time to time receive, but the districts in question not being subordinate to this presidency, the report of the local officers were not made to the Bombay Government but to the Government of India, to whom a copy of your committee's representation on the subject was to be sent with a request that all available information might be supplied to the chamber and made public.

The Government of Bombay supplied to the chamber and the press, reports received from time to time from various suffering districts, but there was nothing in these reports that seemed to warrant an appeal to the public or that the distress was greater than the efforts of Government officers acting under the orders of the Government of India would be able to meet.

About two months ago, however, it was pointedly brought to the notice of your committee by firms belonging to the chamber that certain native merchants of good standing and intimately connected with Marwar, were going round amongst the merchants collecting subscriptions for the relief of the poor in that part of Rajpootana, where the distress was represented as something terrible,—that they (the firms) were giving subscriptions, but that something should be done publicly if it was necessary to give at all. When this information was laid before your committee, the Bombay Government were without any intelligence on the subject, but a demi-official communication from your committee asking for information having been forwarded to the Governor General's Agent, the letters from Colonel Keatinge and his assistants, which have been circulated amongst the members of the chamber and published in the newspapers were received in reply. On receipt of these communications confirming the worst reports as to the distress, your committee opened an account at the new Bank of Bombay for the receipt of all subscriptions that might be tendered in aid of the suffering people in Marwar and other parts of Rajpootana. The latest accounts are of a partially cheering nature, but under the most favourable circumstances, there will still be serious privation and suffering for many months to come.

It is to be regretted that official reports regarding the distress in districts so closely connected with Bombay, were not forwarded direct to this Government and made public through the newspapers, as if this had been done earlier, there can be no doubt the public would have readily responded to any appeal that might have been thought necessary, and much distress and suffering been prevented.

RAJPOOTANA RAILWAY PROJECTS.

The importance of a line of railway to connect Bombay with Northern India through Rajpootana *viâ* Guzerat cannot be over-estimated, and the subject has on different occasions been under the consideration of the chamber. Three years ago, on the invitation of the local Government, an elaborate statement was prepared and forwarded to Government on the commercial advantages that would accrue from both the proposed Indus Valley and Rajpootana lines; and a year ago a conference was held with the principal native merchants in Bombay connected with Rajpootana to hear their opinions, based on local knowledge, as to the preferable line between two rival routes. In January last, your committee addressed Government, strongly urging the importance of giving early sanction to the proposed line *viâ* Wassud and Neemuch, as that which, according to the information available, seemed in their judgments best calculated to meet the requirements of the State, and the commercial wants of this side of India. Meantime action has been taken to some extent both by the Government of India and the Secretary of State, and your committee regret to say, that in so far as that action has as yet been distinctly indicated, it is adverse to the interests of Bombay and its long standing connection with Rajpootana.

The Government of India is so far favourable that it recommends the line "to be set about at once:" this however only as to the portion between Ajmere and Delhi; for as to the line to be taken from this side, branching off from some point on the B. B. and C. I. line, it has not settled what course to adopt.

The view taken by the Secretary of State as regards extension *viâ* Guzerat is unfavourable. He says:—"If this link [a line from Indore to Neemuch and Ajmere] in the communication between Bombay and Delhi be supplied, the extension of the railway [from the Baroda line] into Rajpootana, either by Deesa or by Rutlam, may well be deferred until several more important lines shall have been completed." Your committee recommended a line *viâ* Wassud to Neemuch because that appeared the best according to the information laid before them, but the chamber is not committed to any line in particular, and has no interest in recommending other than what may be considered best for the country. But the interests of Bombay and the interests of the country generally in the opinion of your committee, require a line connecting Rajpootana *viâ* Guzerat with the principal port of India, and it is to be hoped the Supreme Government will soon see its way to give a final opinion on a question in reference to which, it is said, in the despatch to the Secretary of State dated 11th March, "that an early decision should be come to."

RAILWAY COMMUNICATION IN THE SOUTHERN MAHRATTA COUNTRY.

A petition praying that a line of railway to connect the Southern Mahratta Country with the G. I. P. Railway in the general system of railways might be surveyed, before the proposed line from Hooblee to Carwar was finally settled, was promoted by firms represented in the committee, and signed largely by members and the mercantile community generally. The petition was afterwards handed up to Government by your committee—who, while hoping eventually to see a complete line, from some station on the G. I. P. Railway to the sea at Carwar—are of opinion that the northern section of such a line of railway should be first constructed.

CUSTOM HOUSE ACCOMMODATION.

Representations were made to the chamber on the subject of the inadequacy of the existing godown and shed accommodation at the Custom House to meet the present and steadily increasing wants of the commerce of this port. Your committee accordingly addressed Government on the subject, and pointed out that the great increase in the imports overland especially had necessitated applications to the Commissioner of Customs for accommodation for steamer cargoes, which at present it was out of his power to comply with. It was farther suggested that if the ground covered by the ruins of the Post Office were covered in and made over to the Commissioner of Customs, it would enable that officer to meet to a considerable extent immediate wants. In reply Government passed a resolution requiring the area of the old Post Office to be utilised for Custom House purposes, and the matter is now being carried out in concert with the Commissioner of Customs.

In reference to an inquiry made at the same time as to whether the proceedings of the committee appointed by Government to consider the question of a site for a new Custom House had resulted in any practical proposal having the sanction of Government, and if so, whether there was any probability of the proposal being carried out at an early date, it was stated in the resolution that "there is no present intention to change the site of the Custom House."

NON-WORKING DAYS AND HOLIDAYS AT THE CUSTOM HOUSE.

Certain questions having arisen regarding the custom of the port in cases of engagement to load ships in a given number of working days, and the days that were to be considered non-working days, your committee, in considering these points, had the further question raised—what were the days, Sundays excepted, on which the Custom House was closed to all business; and addressed the Commissioner of Customs on the subject, in order that all doubts on the matter might be cleared up. The reply of the Commissioner will be found in the appendices, but as it will be a convenience to members to have the facts on a point of importance to all connected with the shipping trade of the port in a form suitable for ready reference, the letter will be printed in a separate form, and circulated amongst the members.

THE ERECTION OF A LIGHT ON THE GREAT BASSES ROCK CEYLON.

The chamber was requested to give its opinion to Government on certain papers from the Board of Trade on the subject of erecting a light-house on the great Basses Rocks off Ceylon, and the imposition of a slightly increased toll in Indian ports to defray the expenses and cost of maintenance of the light-house.

In reply, your committee reported to Government that a light on the Great Basses, such as that proposed, would be a great benefit to shipping sighting the light; but that there was great objection to any increase in the light dues on shipping visiting Indian ports for the purpose in question, as there is already a high rate on shipping for the floating light on the Little Basses, and much dissatisfaction at the payment of light dues for this light by ships from Indian ports that neither sight the light, nor go near it. It was further suggested that the proposed light should be constructed at the expense of Government, and that the toll now levied ought with proper economy to be sufficient for the purpose of maintenance.

From a return of late proceedings in Parliament it appears that the work is to be undertaken by the Board of Trade, and that it is proposed to charge an additional toll of ½d. per ton to meet the cost of construction and maintenance.

THE CONDITION OF MERCHANT SEAMEN IN INDIAN PORTS.

The subject of the condition of merchant seamen in Indian ports was brought under the consideration of the Government of India by the Secretary of State, and the chamber was requested to favour the local Government with its opinion as to the measures which it would suggest for lessening the evils to which merchant seamen are subject in this port.

Your committee, in reply, gave their opinion to the effect that the strict enforcement of the Contagious Diseases Act would perhaps do more to improve the condition of British seamen than any other practical measure that could be readily adopted. It was also pointed out that there was a great want of the means of healthy recreation for seamen in Bombay; many would gladly resort to reading rooms, and others to swimming baths or skittle-alleys, if such means of healthful amusement and recreation were available, but a large number spend their hardly-earned wages and few holidays in dissipation. It is for this latter class that stringent measures are necessary to protect them from crimps, keepers of liquor shops, and those low haunts the constant frequenting of which produce amongst our seamen such dreadful consequences.

COMPULSORY REGISTRATION OF PARTNERSHIPS.

Your committee regret they are unable to report any progress in reference to legislation on this important subject. In reply to an inquiry addressed to Government in February last, as to what steps had been taken by the Government of India to give legal sanction to the views on the question put forward by the chamber, your committee were informed in April "that recently some evidence has come before the Government of India regarding the expediency of the proposed law which is of a very contradictory character." As this reply was considered anything but satisfactory, a letter was addressed to the local Government asking for full information as to the alleged difficulties, and as to what the Government of India proposed doing in the matter. To this letter no answer has as yet been received.

THE SILTING UP OF THE HARBOUR OF BOMBAY.

In the beginning of the present year, an interesting report by General C. W. Tremenheere R.E., and Colonel J. S. Trevor, R.E., was made to Government, on the representations from the chamber on this subject. Copies of the report were supplied to the chamber, and in the resolution which accompanied the report, we were informed that any evidence the chamber had to offer as regards the effect of the Sion and Chimboor Causeways, Government would be ready to take into consideration.

Before moving further in the matter, it is desirable that the survey suggested by Government to be made by the Harbour Board should be carried out, but we fear there is likely to be delay in the matter, as your committee have been informed the Harbour Board is at present without the means for undertaking this important work.

ADDRESS TO LORD MAYO.

At a special general meeting of the members of the chamber held on the 16th December last, an address to Lord Mayo, the Governor General of India elect, then daily expected at Bombay, which had been prepared by your committee, was unanimously adopted, and ordered to be presented on a convenient opportunity after his arrival. The address, with the particulars of the interview accorded to the deputation, which waited on him for the purpose of conferring with his Lordship on the leading topics mentioned in it, will be found in the appendices to this report.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Papers on other questions of importance which have engaged the attention of your committee, will be found in the appendices, but it is unnecessary to describe them here in detail. Many references have been made to your committee during the past year, on points of importance to the mercantile and shipping interests, and in reference to the customs of trade and the usages of the port, which were carefully considered and disposed of in the usual manner.

FUNDS OF THE CHAMBER.

The income has during the year been about equal to the expenditure, and the balance in the hands of the treasurers at the credit of the chamber at the present date, slightly exceeds Rs. 5,000.

In conclusion your committee have to tender their thanks to the members of the Chamber for their support, and for their ready attention to the questions on which it has been necessary to consult them during their term of office; and to offer their respectful acknowledgments to His Excellency the Governor in Council for the courtesy and consideration with which the views and representations of the chamber have been solicited and received.

HIGH COURT.—Appellate Side.

Thursday, 30th Sept.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Warden and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Lloyd.)

A PECULIAR SORT OF MARRIAGE.

THE QUEEN VS. JAILEE BHAVIN.

Mr. Shantaram Narayen for the appellant, and Mr. Dhirajlal Mathooradas in support of the conviction.

At a court of criminal sessions held at Rutnagherry in May last, before Mr. R. W. Hunter, acting Session Judge, Jailee Bhavin, aged 25 years, and five others, committed for trial by Mr. Edward Cordeaux, full power magistrate in the district of Rutnagherry, were placed at the bar and charged with disposing of a minor under the age of sixteen years, knowing it to be likely that such minor would be employed or used, for the purpose of prostitution, at Moochemad, talooka Malwan. The first prisoner was further charged with obtaining possession of a minor under the age of sixteen years, knowing it to be likely that such minor would be employed or used for the purpose of prostitution, about six or seven years ago at Moochemad.

The Session Judge, in giving decision, said—'It appears that about seven or eight years ago, a Bhundaree prostitute gave birth to a girl in the house of witness No. 8. Not knowing how to support the child, she took it to the first prisoner, who has ever since maintained it. The first prisoner apparently adopted the child as her own, and about the 20th February last had the ceremony called "Shej" performed upon it. This ceremony is described as a kind of marriage ceremony, whereby the girl, who is the subject of it, becomes dedicated for life to the temple in which the ceremony is performed. It seems that the custom is confined to the Malwan talooka, the Sawunt Warree territory, and Goa. An account of it is thus given by the police karbharee of the village in which the ceremony was performed. He says—"A khunjeer or knife is put on the ground, and the girl, who is to undergo the ceremony, puts a garland on the knife. Her mother then puts rice on the girl's forehead. The officiating bhutt then weds the girl to the knife, just as he were uniting her to a boy in marriage, by reciting the 'magalashlok,' or marriage stanzas, a curtain being held between the girl and the knife. The girl thus becomes a Bhavin and dedicated to the service of the temple. She never marries again and subsists afterwards by prostitution." According to Molesworth's [illegible]ictionary, a Bhavin is a woman that dedicates her[illegible] to the service of Devi; and for the defence it is ur[illegible] that, in this description given by high authority, [illegible]e is nothing that is incompa[illegible] Molesworth, however, explai[illegible] Kasota," which plainly sugg[illegible] notion of a Bhavin is precisely [illegible] what the whole of the evidence o[illegible] case establishes, namely, that Bhavi[illegible]nly prostitutes. No doubt their name [illegible] from their creed, and their chief duty is to p[illegible] menial services in the temple to which they are [illegible]icated; but it appears to be notorious that the remuneration originally assigned to them by the paramount power is far too small to enable them to subsist without resorting to other occupations, and unfortunately the peculiar circumstances of their position have induced them generally to become prostitutes. It seems that none but Bhavins are allowed to perform certain of the temple services, that alienations of revenue have been continued by the State for the support of these services, that the right to these alienations is inherited by those daughters of a Bhavin who have qualified as Bhavins themselves, and the above ceremony of "Shej" or "Shej Bharuen" is an indispensable qualification for the office. It appears, too, that Bhavins cannot marry by the rules of their caste. One well informed witness asserts that they can marry, but he admits that he has never known an instance of one marrying. Witness No. 23 is herself a Bhavin of the age of forty, and a witness for the defence. She states positively that a Bhavin has no option in the matter, but must always remain a Bhavin and unmarried. It follows that, be the ostensible object what it may, whether it be to train up girls for the performance of the required services, or whether it be to secure for their heirs a share of the property assigned to the temple, directly these Bhavin mothers, formally dedicate their girls to the service of the temple, by having "Shej" performed upon them, they enchain them to an occupation which almost inevitably leads to a course of prostitution. So well known in the Malwan talook and so clearly established by the evidence is the above fact, that it may be justly assumed that all who took part in performing the ceremony of "Shej" on the little girl Soondree, must have been well aware that, in all probability, Soondree would in course of time become a prostitute. There is one point in the case of much importance, on which, however, the evidence that has been given is very meagre; and that is with respect to the admissibility of adults to the rite in question. One witness says that the rite is *usually* administered to female children between the ages of five and ten years. Another says that the girl *must* be under ten or eleven to be admissible. This very indefiniteness deprives such a statement of all its value on such a point. Witness No. 7 states that adults are admitted to become Bhavins, and witness No. 16 says that adults become Bhavins in Sawunt Warree, but not in Malwan. This evidence does not suffice to show that Soondree could not have been admitted after she had grown up to years of discretion. The point, however, is of importance only in estimating the degree of criminality attaching to the offence, for whether adults be competent or not to qualify as Bhavins, the law distinctly prohibits a minor from being disposed of in any way whatever under a knowledge that such minor would, in all probability, and in consequence thereof, be employed for any immoral purpose. And now as regards the evidence against each of the accused. Several of the witnesses saw the ceremony performed, and they say that all the prisoners were present. Witness No. 5 details the parts they took in it. He says that the girl Soondree was on the third prisoner's knee. The first prisoner, her adoptive mother, was standing by. The second, fourth, and sixth prisoners put rice on the child's forehead, and the fifth prisoner was the bhutt who officiated on the occasion. Witness states, too, that the latter five prisoners are some of the principal men of the village, and were the only male adults who were then inside the temple. The first and fourth prisoners admit they took part in the ceremony. The second prisoner admits he was present, but denies that he took part in it. The other prisoners denied before the magistrate that they were even present; but it is proved that they were all present, and there is no evidence to the contrary. There is no reason to doubt the circumstantial account given by witness No. 5 of the part taken by each of the prisoners in the ceremony, and the vakeels for the accused did not attempt to cross-examine him in respect of any of his statements. I cannot concur, therefore, with the assessors that it is not proved that any but the first prisoner took part in the ceremony. I think they all co-operated with the intention of aiding in its performance, and being present thereat are liable as principals under section 114 of the Indian Penal Code. I hold then that all the prisoners are guilty of the first head of charge under section 372. The first prisoner is further charged under section 373 with an offence said to have been committed six or seven years ago, but there is no reason to think that the act imputed to her as being an offence against section 373 may have been committed when she herself says it was, namely, seven years and a half ago, or before the Indian Penal Code came into operation. I think the evidence of the witnesses, Nos. 2 and 8, tends to support the first prisoner's statement about this. Consequently I concur with the assessor that she is not guilty under the second head of charge. In passing sentence, I take into consideration the fact that some of the prisoners, the first, second, and fifth, were warned by the police patell not to proceed with the ceremony before the orders of the Sircar had been obtained, and I bear in mind also that, though the law has been upwards of seven years in operation in this district, it has never yet, apparently, been enforced; that though the ceremony which has, in the minds of those who took part in it, operated to consign the child Soondree to a wretched and degraded course of life, yet they who performed it were acting in conformity with a long established usage, and one which had indirectly received the sanction and even the support of the ruling power. It would be hard, I think, to enforce this first lesson by a penalty of imprisonment. I will, therefore, award but a nominal imprisonment to satisfy the requirements of the law, and impose fines of a moderate amount, which may suffice perhaps to teach the people the wisdom and necessity of abandoning a demoralising custom.' The Session Judge, differing from the assessors, found the prisoners guilty of the first head of the charge, and sentenced them to undergo one day's simple imprisonment. The first prisoner was also fined Rs. 100, or, in default, to suffer three months' simple imprisonment; the fifth prisoner was in addition fined Rs. 50, or in default, to suffer one month's simple imprisonment; and the four others were fined Rs. 25 each, with the alternative to each of a month's simple imprisonment. The first prisoner was acquitted of the second head of the charge.

The first prisoner having appealed to the High Court from the above sentence, but the Judges rejected her petition on the grounds mentioned in their judgment.

Mr. Justice Warden said—The Session Judge, in the grounds of his decision, has very clearly set forth the circumstances connected with this case, and the facts described by him are undisputed by the counsel for the appellant, who has argued that the conviction is not good in law, because a child, dedicated to a temple as a Bhavin, need not necessarily lead a life of prostitution, and also because the appellant Jailee, when so dedicating her adopted child Soondree, did not relinquish her own guardianship of the child and give possession of her to any one else. According to the language of that section of the Indian Penal Code under which Jailee has been convicted, it is, however, sufficient if, when dedicating Soondree to the temple, she knew it to be likely that the child would be used for the purpose of prostitution; and the evidence on this point is far too strong to admit of a doubt; besides which her own admissions, when under examination before the magistrate, are a complete bar to a plea of ignorance on that score being set up. With regard to the second point urged before us, we are of opinion that it is not essential that Jailee should have given up her present possession of the child in order to render herself amenable to the law quoted. By her dedication to the temple, Soondree was doomed to be a Bhavin and in all likelihood a prostitute for life; and we hold, therefore, that this was a disposal of the child which by the law in question is made a penal offence. Petition rejected.

ENGLISH PAPERS TO SEPT. 11.

BY BRINDISI ROUTE.

[THROUGH OUR OWN AGENT.]

FRANCE AND THE EMPEROR.

(*Saturday Review*, Sept. 11.)

The Emperor of the French has been ill. It is no exaggeration to say that this one fact makes the history of Europe for the week. Nothing else has been talked or thought of. It does not appear that his symptoms have been more alarming than they were ten days ago; indeed, according to the latest accounts he is making more satisfactory progress towards recovery than he has yet done. But they have proved more persistent than was at first thought, and they are alleged to be aggravated by any little coldness in the weather. At his age, and with the winter before him, these are serious elements in the case. Whatever may be the precise disease under which he is suffering, he seems to have scarcely strength to throw it off completely; and if the sharp airs of September have kept him a prisoner at St. Cloud when grave public considerations demanded his presence at Paris, alarmists may shake their heads with some show of reason when they think of the frosts of January and the winds of March. It is assumed that the panic has been aggravated by the injudicious reticence of the *Journal Officiel*, and the still more injudicious chatter of the semi-official papers. But it is just possible that the authorities said nothing because they could say nothing. They might of course have invented a favourable crisis from time to time, and filled up the interval with common places about slow but steady amendment. But the experience of the semi-official journals gave no encouragement to this way of meeting the difficulty. A man who has never been really ill is able to do things which it was patent were beyond the Emperor's strength, and an observant and speculative public may be trusted to find this out for themselves. Nor is it to be taken for granted that the publication of medical bulletins would have had a more soothing effect. On the hypothesis that they were to state the real facts—and if they were not to do this the imaginary bulletins in the *Pays* would answer the same purpose—it seems all but certain that at some periods of the attack they would have testified to real, though perhaps not serious, danger. We can well believe, therefore, that the conductors of the *Journal Officiel* were at their wits' end what to do. That they have not acted wisely is plain enough; that it was in their power to act more wisely is not so evident.

There is some probability, therefore, that the variations in the Emperor's state will continue to occupy the attention of politicians throughout Europe for the autumn and winter. Even a year ago the consequent uneasiness might have been less. Then there were people who believed in the Empire. If no one else answered to this description, the Imperialists were supposed to do so; if the Imperialists had not much confidence in their own professions, there was nothing to throw doubt upon the sincerity of the Emperor's own faith. Now all this is over. France has woke up and found itself sceptical. The Senatus Consultum has scattered the Imperial system to the four winds of heaven. The country rejects it, the Corps Législatif rejects it, the Emperor rejects it, and even the Senate is forced to abandon it. It would have been true to it had it been able, for though the Senate has not been a very important body hitherto, it is likely to be a less important body still in future. But facts were too strong even for the Senators, and they had nothing to do but to submit. What is it then that Napoleon III. would hand on to his son, supposing him to die this year? An Empire in process of being transformed, with its old strength in abeyance, and its new strength, if it has any, not yet developed. It would be a doubtful prospect even if the heir were a man; it is a very formidable prospect indeed when the heir is a child. If the next Bonaparte were sure of an interval during which to settle himself on the throne, he might hope something from the devotion of the army to his name, and something from the compassion of the people towards his youth. But this interval is just what he is not sure of. Already the eagles are gathering round the carcass. There is something terribly significant in what the Parisian Correspondent of the *Times* said the other day about the Irreconcilables. They are sorry that the Emperor's health should be failing. Their great wish is that he should not die peaceably in his bed. This is not the sentiment of men who mean to give Napoleon IV. a fair trial. The weakness of his throne may be so transparent that the Republicans will think it best to leave it to topple over of itself, but this will be the one chance of their forbearance vouchsafed to the next Emperor. If his position has any promise of success in it, it will have, we can hardly doubt, to be made good against armed enemies. So little is known of the actual strength of the Republican party in France, that any predictions as to the issue of such a struggle would be quite out of place. We know that of the 8,000,000 electors nearly half voted against the Government last May, and that an unascertained proportion of those who voted for it did so under a pressure which makes their votes worthless as indications of their real feelings. But as to the motives of those who voted against the Government we are quite in the dark. The opposition included all the irreconcilables—this much is clear—but we do not know how many it included besides. It is a point on which the best authorities were divided among themselves. Some saw in the result of the elections a distinct declaration against the Empire; others reduced it to a declaration against the late Imperial system. At this moment, and for the particular question we are considering, it does not much matter which is right. That there should be this conflict of opinion among political experts is enough of itself to give confidence to the party of action, and to render it almost a certainty that the Emperor's death, supposing it to occur this winter, will be the occasion of troubles in France.

It is plain enough from what quarter the enemies of the Empire will come. Where it is to look for its friends is not so easily ascertained. Under an intensely bureaucratic Government there must always be a large number of persons whose interests are on the side of the Executive. The wage-paying power will always have a strong claim on the affections of prudent men. But there are already some signs that this tie is losing its force. It is not to be supposed that all the members of the Third Party were struck at one and the same instant with a sudden sense of the beauty of freedom. Many of them had gone down to the Departments only a month or two earlier as official candidates, and we may be sure that an official candidate has always a certain stake in the continuance of the Empire. If he does not make money by it himself, he makes money by it in the person of his son or his brother. It was difficult in looking over the names appended to the Interpellation to forget the ugly proverb which chronicles the prudence of rats. There is something extremely catching in self-preservation, and if men have been found to desert the Empire while its ostensible strength was unimpaired, their numbers are not likely to decrease when the system has been discredited by revolutionary changes and weakened by the death of its founder. Nor is more reliance to be placed upon the Conservatism which has been the Empire's best support in former years. Conservatism in France is neither a principle nor a tradition; it is simply an instinct. As such, it has undoubted strength; but then, from the Imperial point of view, it has also its characteristic weakness. It justifies its title to being a providential inspiration by being always on the side of the strongest battalions. It has held stoutly by the Empire, because in the Empire it has seen safety. So soon as the Empire ceases to impress the world with its strength, it will cease to have any attraction for French Conservatives. They will be rather anxious to dissociate themselves from its falling fortunes. It has protected them against socialism for seventeen years, but now that its power of protecting them seems vanishing, it is time to look elsewhere for help. The army may offer a more trustworthy support for the moment, but no one can say to what extent the apparent divorce between the soldiers and the people is really genuine; and the army, even when it is most a machine, is a machine in the hands of its generals. French troops have sometimes shown an unexpected sensibility to popular impulses, and even if their professional feeling remains unimpaired, it may not lead them to support a sovereign who for some years to come can be only a cipher in the field. Is it any wonder, then, that France trembles with suppressed excitement, and that the European Exchanges watch for each telegram from Paris with an uneasy feeling that it may prove the herald of a catastrophe? While the Emperor lives there may be peace; but what when the Emperor dies?

ARGUING WITH WOMEN.

(*Saturday Review*, Sept. 11.)

There are not perhaps many diversions more agreeable than a conversation upon a really interesting topic with a really clever and superior woman; a woman who does not belong to either of the two most conspicuous types of the Ladies of the Period—the type of M. Azamat Batuk's "Miss Lucy," or the type of Mr. Courthope's "Cornelia"; who is neither fast nor fanatical; who thinks neither croquet nor conversaziones the height of happiness, nor believes that flirting or the franchise is the end of woman's existence; who can be light-hearted and witty without being dissipated and coarse; who can be social without socialism, and serious without too much severity; who can appreciate man without aping him; and who, though deeply conscious of her womanhood, is in no way ashamed or impatient of its amiable weaknesses, and certainly would detest the thought of trying to hide them either in the clothes or under the conventional behaviour of men. The society of such a woman affords the most enjoyable relaxation from study or other severe work that it is possible to experience, and her conversation is not the least agreeable part of companionship with her. It is not at all essential that her talk be brilliant. It is not even necessary that it be witty; though few cultivated Englishwomen in fair health and spirits are not witty. It is quite enough that it be really womanly; that, whether grave or gay, or in whatever line it runs, it well and truly reflect the right relations of woman to man in a well-ordered society. It is just as great a fault for a woman's talk to be mannish as for a man's talk to be womanish. If, for instance, a discussion is to be maintained on a really serious and interesting topic between a well-read man and a cultivated woman, it is essential that it be not permitted to degenerate into disputation. Truly womanly talk is, like all the influences of refined women, suggestive, stimulative, humanizing in the highest degree, but never contentious. If it once becomes combative, or purely argumentative, its charm is gone. "Don't argue with a woman" is one of those social laws which a real gentleman is always careful to observe, and a breach of which he considers to be a decided social misdemeanour; but it is one which has now been proclaimed to be opposed to the due fruition by woman of her "rights," and which the Ecclesiazusæ of our day are determined, by preaching or by practice, to abrogate. The modern Cornelia complains bitterly of the unfairness of such a maxim. She says that whenever, in the exercise of her mission, she meets a man with whom her soul longs to dispute, and holds him, either in the fashion of the Ancient Mariner, with the "glittering eye," or by the more modern contrivance of the button-hole, she can never get beyond a certain preliminary point in the disputation. As soon as the discussion threatens to become really argumentative, and therefore really interesting, her faineant antagonist contrives somehow to quash it. If he is a cool hand, he pretends not to think she is in earnest, and treats her solemn utterances as very good jokes; and, when hard-pressed, puts the question by with a smile, and adroitly passes to some safer topic. If hot-tempered, he blurts out that he never could see the use of arguing such subjects, and begs to be excused. If shy and nervous, he either takes refuge in submissive silence, or violently and desperately breaks away, leaving his reputation, if not his garment, in her hands. By one device or another—and men, like foxes and other hunted animals develop an incredible number of dodges to escape the pursuit of the modern Amazon—he avoids fighting out an argument with her to the bitter end. So the upshot of it is that, with all her efforts, she never gets a really favourable occasion for defending her new gospel of Hermaphroditism in mixed society, but is driven to the weaker means of books, pamphlets, lectures, and associations, for the establishment of the great truth that, in spite of certain trifling and purely accidental physical differences, woman is morally, politically, mentally, and spiritually, "a man and a brother."

The reason why men decline to argue with women is not difficult to find, though it is often misrepresented. Cornelia says that it is both a mark and a means of the slavery or so called "subordination" of woman to man. She declares that man prohibits woman from arguing with him, just as he prohibits her from voting, legislating, and governing with him, and as he used formerly to prohibit her from prescribing and preaching to him, in order to keep her down in her place of inferiority and degradation. Man, like all tyrants, is suspicious and secretly uncomfortable. He is conscious that his lordship rests upon no foundation of real right or fitness. Consequently he dare not allow woman to assert herself in argument with him, or otherwise, for fear of losing his prestige and his monopoly of power. This theory would be more valuable if it could derive some support from facts; if, for instance, it were true that the possession of power in England depended in any material degree upon success in dialectic. There are some ranks of society in which the rule "Don't argue with a woman" is, like the other laws of good breeding, somewhat indifferently observed. Do the women in such a class of society find that their position is at all improved by their exercise of the right to argue with their fathers, husbands, and brothers? Does the costermonger lose his monopoly of power in the household or the donkey-stable through his *ignoratio elenchi*? When the good time arrives that England is ruled entirely by "the right reason;" when physical forces have become of no account in the conduct of the world, but Nous alone is king; when, in case of a difference between man and woman, logical conviction follows invariably upon defeat in argument, and practical action follows as invariably upon logical conviction, then Cornelia's analysis of the reasons why men do not argue with women will be more worthy of our attention.

Less ingenious, but not less untrue, is the statement that men will not argue with women because they despise them. Able men do not despise cultivated and intelligent women, or think them incapable of throwing new light upon any subject that may be under discussion. On the contrary, such men know very well that, as regards the contribution of new and really valuable matter to any discussion, the general run of men and women in good society are pretty much on a par. The number of men who, in a discussion on any subject, can bring really fresh stores of ready and accurate knowledge to bear, are always very few. Men like Lord Macaulay or Sir W. Hamilton are not more plentiful in society than women like Miss Martineau. Unless, therefore, the conversation should happen to turn upon some matter which is special to man's training—such as Greek scholarship, or the calculus—the women in cultivated circles are, upon the whole, at no more disadvantage, so far as the possession of general information is concerned, than the men. Tried by the standard of sound knowledge the talk of an average man is just as ignorant and nonsensical as the talk of an average woman. And tried by the standard of imagination—that is, of the power of making new or unexpected combinations and comparisons—the talk of women is generally better, within certain limits, than that of men. In fact also, in the art of leading and drawing out discussion, women are on the whole, far superior to men. So that it is certainly not from a feeling of contempt that the cultivated man declines to argue with the cultivated woman.

A more plausible, but still unsatisfactory, theory is that men do not argue with women because women cannot argue, inasmuch as they are very inconsequential and illogical. This theory is not worth so much as is sometimes supposed. No doubt women are illogical. The number of women whose training and reading have been such as to enable them to pursue, for five minutes, a sound course of argument, is very small. But how great is the number of men who have that capacity? Let any man moving in a cultivated circle of general society—or even perhaps, in the peculiar circles of Oxford or Cambridge—think over the list of his friends and acquaintances, both men and women. Is it possible that his woman friends could be more tiresome in argument than he finds his man friends to be? Don't the men plague him with undistributed middles, begging the question, ambiguous terms, and fallacies in every mood of the four figures? Don't they, in arguing on any matter on which they are keenly interested, put sentiment and feeling in place of just inference? The number of men who will make glaring blunders in argument may perhaps be less than that of women who will do so; but their superiority to women is, after all, not much greater than that of Cornelia to the rest of her sex—

Who—so she did her sex eclipse—
Could argue in a fine ellipse.

The generality of women may perhaps be a little inferior to the generality of men in conscious analysis of the processes of thought; but it is not this analysis which comes principally into play in the course of an ordinary social argument. Such an argument generally consists, in the main, of the production by one side of contrary instances against the universal propositions hazarded by the other side—a struggle in which ready wit and a serviceable memory for details are much more valuable than any power of analysing the laws of thought.

Nor is it satisfactory to say that men do not argue with women because women argue only for victory, and not for truth. Women are, in this respect, neither much better nor much worse than men. Very few people, either men or women, argue with a pure desire to elucidate the truth, and in a spirit of indifference to their own personal success; because, in the first place, an argument is not a process whereby ignorant people can usually become better informed; and even if it were, in the second place, almost all people are carried away in the heat of argument to forget everything but the personal sense of competition, and the desire of victory which that competition excites. And it is by the light of this consideration that we see the true reason why men decline to argue with women. All argument is, in fact, except in the case of a few singularly well-trained dispositions, a personal strife, or combat. It is like a game of chess between two moderate players, in which the love of science is almost always swallowed up by the desire to win. It is, in fact, a duel. And any one who remembers that to all duelling it is essential that the weapons and the laws of the combat be equal to both combatants, will see at once why men cannot argue with women. A man arguing with a woman is at a fatal disadvantage. Neither the weapons nor the laws of combat are equal. He fights with a blunted sword, or a blunderbuss; she with a double-edged rapier, or an "arm of precision." He must stand, but may not deliver, the fire of personalties. He must not outstep certain bounds, whereas her range is unlimited. He is strictly forbidden to deliver certain effective thrusts, or "shocks," as she calls them. He must not "shock her delicacy"—a very favourite restriction with rather underbred women, and with American ladies. He must not "shake her faith"—a restriction under which most women require an argument upon any of the most deeply interesting problems of the day to be conducted. And she is to be the umpire, or, abiter, whether he breaks any of these restrictions. In short, argument, even with an able woman, is a game the law of which is "Heads, you win; tails, I lose"—a game at which no sensible man cares to play.

It is true that Cornelia is now making us a very liberal offer. She declares that she is only too anxious to forego any such advantages as a barbarous or dark age may have allowed her. Neither her "delicacy" nor her "faith" requires protection any longer. She courts personalities, and is not afraid of any shock or any sensation. She desires nothing more than to be allowed to dispute with men on equal conditions, and to get as good as she gives. But it will not do. First, because, whatever may be Cornelia's professions, when she gets into the heat of discussion she invariably forgets them. To forego, in the bitterness of contest, advantages which long use and the opinion of society have made so peculiarly handy, is beyond the power even of a female apostle. And, secondly, because society will not permit it. Even Cornelia can find a man who is willing to accept her challenge, and to jostle, push, strike, and drive her in argument, just as he would a male antagonist, the lookers-on will not allow it. We may be coming to a time when woman's intense aspirations after mannishness shall have succeeded in unsexing her, and when, having all but made herself into a man, she may be treated as a man. But at present it is not so. We are not yet over the stage of transition. Considerable differences still remain between men and women, and for the present society does not permit us to ignore these differences in argument or elsewhere.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.

The following dates of private telegrams were received at the Bombay Telegraph Office during the 24 hours ending at 8 o'clock yesterday evening:—

United Kingdom, via Turkey, 23rd, 24th, 28th September, and 1st October.

United Kingdom, via Russia, 25th and 28th Sept.

From Alexandria, 27th September.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 4th to 8 P.M. of the 5th October is as follows:—

To Bombay	Max.	Min.
From Kurrachee	7 16	0 2
" Calcutta	18 51	8 46
" Madras	1 in 7 hours 4 minutes.	

Communication between Bombay and Kurrachee perfect.

Undelivered messages in the Bombay Signal Office—
For Sub-Lt. Bell, ship Euphrates, from Khundwa.
For Lt. Owen, 88th Regiment, from London.
For Adjutant, 3rd Hussars, from Calcutta.
For Nurjee, Jetta, from Alleppy.
For Cutta, 1st Madras Native Infantry Company, from Dublin.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

WIDOW MARRIAGE EXCOMMUNICATIONS.

(*Indu Prakash.*)

The orthodox party, led by Ganesh Bapuji, issued false circulars to the effect that excommunication had been pronounced by the Bombay Brahmin community against eleven persons connected with the last widow marriage. Four gentlemen forthwith issued a counter circular giving a direct lie to the first circular. As a stroke of policy, with the object of cowing down people in this manner, the four were declared excommunicated by Ganesh Bapuji. But truth cannot be suppressed in this age by threats and by a puny fellow like Ganesh. Last week a circular signed by eighty-three persons ki[c]ked at the excommunication of the four. Never daunted, our orthodox hypocrite declared excommunication yesterday (Oct. 3) against the eighty-three also. They were fully prepared for the farce, and its only consequence will be to bring out kickings at this excommunications in larger numbers next week. Such is the respect with which widow marriage excommunications are being practically treated.

We are extremely glad to observe from a pledge which we publish in the supplement (having been favoured with a copy of the document by a correspondent for publication) that the leading members of the Daivadnya (or goldsmith community) have seriously interested themselves in the widow marriage movement and have voluntarily bound themselves to further it honestly and practically.

THE BREECH-LOADER A CHINESE INVENTION.

A friend at Serinuggur, writing from that place on the 18th Sept., informs us that Summud Shah, a shawl merchant there, showed him a Chinese breech-loading gun of very old date, the mechanism and construction of which bespeak an amount of ingenuity and mechanical skill which is quite surprising, and which our best gun-makers are only now attaining. Verily there *is* nothing new under the sun, and that singular people would appear to have forestalled their barbarian brethren of the West in all those discoveries with which the latter have enriched the world, and added to their own honour and the happiness of nations.—*Delhi Gazette.*

RED TAPE.

(*Englishman.*)

It is not often we come across so perfect a specimen of the working of red tape as the following story:—

On the 13th of March 1868 the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal applied to the Home Government for 30 barrels of Carolina rice seed to be sent from England to Calcutta. A letter from his Grace the Duke of Argyll, K. T., Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, has now come to hand, saying that his Grace has "directed the reporter on the products of India to procure and transmit to Calcutta in time for distribution, in January next, the quantity of this seed required."

Two years to procure 30 barrels of Carolina rice seed is an excellent commentary on the system of double government, where we have the Indian *kerance* handing over to an English tite barnacle, a fit object for the mysteries of the circumlocution department. We cannot but wonder how long it would have taken the Government of India to import the 30 barrels of Carolina paddy on its own account, and what grave political interests would have been compromised by its direct action in such a matter. To common mortals it looks as if the interests of the State had been sacrificed to the genius of routine and red tape.

CHAPLAINS' LEAVE RULES.

The Under Secretary to the Government of India in the Financial Department has addressed the Senior Chaplain of the Church of Scotland, on the 26th September 1869, as follows:—

Referring to letter No. 417, from the Government of India in the Home Department, to your address, dated the 25th ultimo, I am desired to state—

1st, that the orders of the Financial Department, No. 101, dated the 24th April last, on the subject of privilege leave are applicable to chaplains;

2nd, that the words 'any other leave' in the above orders refer to every description of leave other than privilege leave as well as to retirement from the service;

3rd, that, although an officer is bound when applying for privilege leave to declare that he has no present intention of taking any other leave, or of retiring from the service within six months from the expiry of the leave applied for, yet is not absolutely debarred either from taking sick leave should his health render it necessary, or from retiring within that period. But in such cases a chaplain or other officer would be liable to be called upon to reconcile his previous declaration with his subsequent application for leave, or for permission to retire.

PROPOSED COLLEGE AT ALLAHABAD.

A letter dated Nynee Tal, the 8th September 1869, from the Secretary to the Government, North-Western Provinces, to Mr. Kempson, Director of Public Instruction, N. W. Provinces, acknowledged receipt of a letter dated the 31st August, submitting, under cover of a letter from Mr. Commissioner M. H. Court, C.S.I., an address from the residents of Allahabad, in which was contained their prayer for the establishment of a college at the capital of the North-Western Provinces. The communication went on to say—

"The object is one which the Lieutenant-Governor himself has had at heart now for some time; and His Honor therefore cannot but feel highly gratified at the substantial support thus accorded to it.

The address is signed by fifty-five persons, who have subscribed nearly seventeen thousand rupees; and the Lieutenant-Governor agrees with Mr. Court and yourself that it represents the popular voice of the influential and leading inhabitants that an institution of the kind proposed is a real and pressing want at Allahabad.

His Honor also agrees with you in thinking that the proposal possesses a special significance and importance in view of the projected institution becoming eventually the basis on which an university for these provinces may be founded.

The Lieutenant-Governor is farther of opinion that, besides providing the means of a higher education to the native students of these provinces, the proposed college may appropriately afford similar facilities of pursuing an university career to the English scholars of our European schools, for whom there exists at the present time no such opportunities.

His Honor does not doubt that the Supreme Government will appreciate the movement and sympathize with the desire of the memorialists; and that imperial aid will not be wanting in carrying it into effect.

But as the project is not merely local, but aims at eventually supplying a want felt by the whole of these provinces, the Lieutenant-Governor is desirous, before addressing the Governor-General in Council, that the chiefs and leading men throughout the country should have the opportunity, if they desire it, of showing their interest in the proposal, and of giving it their countenance either in the shape of general contributions, or of scholarships, or endowments for any Oriental or other special purpose. With this view, the correspondence will be published in the English and Oordoo *Gazettes*. The Lieutenant-Governor feels no hesitation in taking this step, in the full persuasion that the value of the institution will readily commend itself to all.

When you have ascertained the result, you will report it for the further action of this Government.

To evince the interest which the Lieutenant-Governor personally feels in the project, I am to request that you will put down His Honor's name for a contribution of two thousand rupees.

The Lieutenant-Governor heartily joins with Mr. Court and yourself in recognizing the service rendered by the gentlemen who have originated this movement. This has been already publicly acknowledged at the durbar held on the Queen's birth-day. And His Honor now requests that you will again convey the thanks of Government to Gya Pershad, Vice-President of the Allahabad Institute, to Lalla Pearee Mohun Banergee, to Raee Rameshur Chowdhree, and to Moulvees Fureed-ood-deen and Hyder Hoosein for their exertions in this matter.

With the view of encouraging further effort, and inviting further aid, the Lieutenant-Governor would be glad to constitute the above gentlemen a college committee, and to add the following names:—

Mr. J. F. D. Inglis,
" M. H. Court, C.S.I.,
" H. S. Reid,
Mr. J. C. Robertson,
W. Walker, Esq., M.D.,
W. Tyrrell, Esq., B.A.,

if they will accept the office; and perhaps the Hon'ble Mr. C. A. Turner, who has shown himself so justly alive to the educational wants of these provinces in his remarks as a member of the Thornhill Memorial Committee, would consent to be President of the Council."

FORT POLICE COURT.—5th October.

(Before John Connon, Esq.)

Disobedient Sailors.—Frederick Moore and John Heredith of the ship True Briton, were sent to prison for four weeks for disobedience of lawful commands.—William Gill, of the ship Waterloo, was sent to prison for two days on a similar charge.

Charge of Giving False Evidence.—Moorar Wusson and Wittoo Cullian, harness makers, were brought up on a charge, by Mr. Moroba Cannoba, of giving false evidence in a case in the Small Cause Court; and bound over to appear next Tuesday.

LIABILITY OF BANK MANAGERS FOR LOANS MADE CONTRARY TO BYE-LAWS.

In the court of the Judicial Commissioner, Oudh, on the 1st September, before Sir George Couper, Bart., C.B., Judicial Commissioner, and Charles Currie, Esq., C.S., Officiating Financial Commissioner, judgment was given in the case of the Oudh and United Service Bank, Limited (plaintiff), appellant, *vs.* James Boote, late manager (defendant), respondent.

The case was one of a claim to Rs. 2,594-4-0 lent by the defendant as bank's agent, contrary to the bank's bye-laws, and it was an appeal against the order of Mr. F. Lincoln, civil judge, Lucknow, dated 8th April 1869. It will be seen a decree was passed against the defendant.

Judgment.

I have already recorded my reasons for holding that the fact of plaintiffs having included the obligor to the bonds as a defendant, and referred to the bonds in their plaint, does not preclude us from enquiring into the case and doing substantial justice to the parties on its merits. The counsel for the defence requested leave to re-argue this point over again, and this was granted; but he failed to convince my learned colleague any more than myself.

For the rest, the issue which was sent to be tried was, whether the defendant acted with due diligence and with a due regard to the interests of the bank whose manager and agent he was. The experts to whom this question was put, replied—"We are of opinion that Mr. Boote did not act with due diligence and with a due regard to the interests of the bank in the matter of the loan before the court." It is true that, instigated by the civil judge, they went on to say that they believed he acted in good faith, and animadverted most strongly on the lax system of business on the part of the trustees, and held that Mr. Boote's failure, whatever that may mean, was mainly due to this cause. But in making these remarks they were travelling out of their province, which was to determine whether Mr. Boote had, or had not, acted with due diligence and with a due regard to the interests of the bank, and this issue they had decided against the defendant.

The counsel for the plaintiff said, and his statement was not disputed by the counsel for the defence, that the experts made these irrelevant remarks at the instance of the judge, against whose summing up he protested; and it is certain that the conduct of the trustees as recorded did not warrant their manager and agent in lending their money to parties whom he never saw, on the recommendation of a man of whom apparently he knew nothing, and from whom he had taken no security.

I am therefore of opinion with my learned colleague that a decree must pass against the defendant for the amount claimed on these bonds; but I agree with him that the case is not one in which we should saddle the defendant with further interest and costs.

(Sd.) George Couper,
Judicial Commissioner, Oudh.

The Oudh and United Service Bank instituted a suit to recover the principal and interest due on certain bonds. The suit was instituted against James Boote, late manager of the bank, as principal defendant, and one Mirza Ali Hossain was also made a defendant, as he appeared to be the principal obligor named in the bond. The suit was laid against the principal defendant Boote, on the ground that, he being the paid agent of the bank, granted the loans specified in the bonds from plaintiff's bank contrary to the rules of such bank, and upon no security whatever, thereby entailing a loss on the plaintiffs, and the relief sought was the recovery of the loss thus sustained. The plaint sets forth no grounds of action against the second defendant, Mirza Ali Hossain, but merely mentions that though he is said to be a resident of Saadutgunge Kulla, he is not traceable there, nothwithstanding that plaintiffs have used due diligence in their search for him.

At the first hearing of the suit the civil judge ruled that as the bonds were in the names of distinct parties, each bond constituted a distinct cause of action, and directed that the liability of the defendants on one bond only should be tried, and that the remaining bonds should be returned to the plaintiffs who must sue separately on each. Subsequently, on the representations of the counsel for the defence, that the plaintiffs could not sue on fresh plaints, but that the same plaint would have to serve for all the bonds, the court directed that the bonds be retained pending the decision of the suit. Although there is no distinct order on the record to this effect, I find that summonses for the settlement of issues were issued upon all the parties named in the bonds, and the civil judge records that none of these parties had been served as they could not be traced.

It thus appears that James Boote was the only defendant who appeared to conduct the suit. The issues fixed were as follows:—(1.) Is Boote liable on bond D? (2.) Is the suit barred against Boote by reason of plaintiffs' suing on the bond against the obligors? (3.) Is Boote liable for misfeasance, and can the charge be entertained in this suit?

The civil judge held that the bank (plaintiffs) did virtually ratify the acts of their late agent by making the bonds the foundation of their suit, and consequently found issues (1) and (2) in favour of defendant Boote. On the third issue the civil judge, after a lengthy analysis of the evidence, found that the charge of misfeasance is not in any way proved against the defendant Boote. The suit was accordingly dismissed. In appeal it is urged that the bonds were not made the foundation of the suit, that the charge of misfeasance is clearly proved, and that there was no ratification by the plaintiffs of the respondent's laches.

The first and third pleas can be disposed of together, as the counsel for the respondent does not urge that there was any ratification by the plaintiffs of the act of the appellant beyond that contained in the plaint. When this appeal first came on for hearing, my learned colleague, Sir George Couper, held that the bank in laying the suit against the obligor and on the bonds did not ratify defendant Boote's share in the transaction. This point was again argued before my learned colleague and myself, and I deem it advisable to dispose of it before proceeding to discuss the charge of misfeasance.

In the first place I am of opinion that the civil judge misapprehended the nature of the suit, although the plaint is ambiguously worded, and the association of the obligor with the defendant Boote might have led the civil judge to suppose at first sight that the suit was laid on the bonds, yet the real nature of the suit is clearly to be gathered from the relief sought, *viz.*, the recovery from the defendant Boote of the damages sustained by the plaintiffs through the said Boote's negligence. The civil judge should have seen from this that the action was really one of tort and not an action on the bonds, and instead of making the several obligors not named in the plaint co-defendants, the civil judge should have struck out the name of the one obligor impleaded, and proceeded to have tried the case as against the defendant Boote alone, taking the bonds as evidence *quantum valeat* of the charge of misfeasance. The learned counsel for the respondent pressed upon the notice of the court the rule of English law which renders it necessary for a principal to elect whether he will proceed against his agent for the recovery of damages sustained through the agent's acts, or against third parties, and binds him to his election. This rule is not applicable in the present case, for the plaintiffs did not elect to proceed against the obligors alone to the exclusion of their agent, the defendant Boote; and, moreover, section 139 of the Civil Procedure Code authorises the court to frame issues from the allegations of facts which it collects from the oral examination of the parties or their pleaders, notwithstanding any difference between such allegations of fact and the allegations of fact contained in the written statements, if any, tendered by the parties or their pleaders. The object of this section is plainly to authorise the court to ascertain what is the real point at issue between the parties, and to try that point, whether it be clearly set forth in the plaint or not. In the present suit the point at issue was whether the defendant Boote had been guilty of such a want of due diligence and caution in the management of the plaintiffs' business as to entail a loss on plaintiffs, and if so, whether he was liable for any, and what amount of damages? I therefore entirely concur with my learned colleague in holding that the plaintiffs did not ratify the acts of the defendant Boote in regard to the bonds filed in the suit by the mere act of associating one of the obligors as a defendant in the suit.

The second plea in appeal sets forth that the charge of misfeasance is fully proved. It appears that the defendant Boote as manager of the bank was authorised to grant loans up to Rs. 500 on his own responsibility, each loan to be guaranteed by two securities approved by himself, and was also authorised to appoint an agent to collect debts and generally to transact the business of the bank. The agent appointed by the defendant Boote was one Jaffer Hossain, from whom no security appears to have been taken, and whose sole remuneration consisted in a percentage on debts recovered. There is nothing on the record to show that the appointment of Jaffer Hossain was ever sanctioned by the trustees of the bank. Having been appointed by the defendant Boote, the said Boote is as much responsible for the acts of this agent as for his own acts. This Jaffer Hossain was employed by the defendant Boote to report on all applications for loans emanating from natives, and the loans were granted on Jaffer Hossain's report. Defendant Boote admits that he trusted entirely to this Hossain, that he did not even see the obligors himself, and that he did not see the money paid to the obligors. It is in evidence that, in so far as the bonds filed in this suit are concerned, the money was paid to Jaffer Hossain. The bonds themselves do not contain the names of any obligors in the body of the bonds, and no mention whatever is made of any security. Several seals and signatures are attached, but whether they represent the seals and signatures of obligors or sureties it is impossible to say. The seals and signatures on all five bonds are those of the same parties, and therefore if the obligors in each be the same, it is clear that the defendant Boote, while adhering to the letter of his instructions, viz., to grant loans up to Rs. 500, contravened their spirit as he granted a loan of Rs. 2,500, when he was authorised to grant only Rs. 500.

My learned colleague remanded the case to the civil judge for the trial of the issue as to whether the defendant Boote in his dealings with Jaffer Hossain acted in good faith and with due diligence; and pointed out that the way to determine this point was to ascertain whether, under the same circumstances, the majority or even a moiety out of a given number of skilful and experienced persons would have acted as Boote did. This point having been laid before three respectable European assessors, a finding has been returned that the defendant Boote did not act with due diligence and with a due regard to the interests of the bank in the matter of the loan before the court, but that he acted in good faith and to the best of his ability. In this finding I entirely concur, and I therefore hold that the charge of misfeasance has been fully proved against the defendant Boote.

It now remains to determine the amount of damages for which the defendant is liable. The plaintiffs sue for Rs. 2,594-4-0, being the amount due as principal and interest on five bonds. The learned counsel for the respondent urged that the suit in the lower court was confined to the defendant's liability for the amount of one bond only, and that consequently a decree can issue for no more than this amount. I do not think this contention is valid, seeing that notices were issued on the parties named in all the bonds, and that practically the suit was tried for the whole amount laid in the plaint, and that this was so is further proved by the wording of the decree which dismisses plaintiffs' suit for recovery of Rs. 2,594-4-0. The plaintiffs cannot be barred from the relief sought in their plaint by an irregular order passed by the court in the course of the proceedings. I am of opinion then that the plaintiffs (appellants) are entitled to a decree for the full amount claimed, but considering that the defendant Boote acted in good faith, and that the supervision exercised over him by the bank was extremely lax, I would not give the appellants either costs or interest.

(Sd.) Charles Currie,
Officiating Financial Commissioner.

INDIAN ITEMS.

CALCUTTA.

The works connected with the iron suspension bridge at Kidderpore having been completed, the bridge will be opened to the public on Monday next. The bridge, in its present state, is one of the finest in Calcutta.—*Englishman*, Oct. 2.

MADRAS.

Military Movements.—It has been decided by the military authorities that the B Battery, 20th Brigade, Royal Artillery, from Saint Thomas' Mount to Trichinopoly; the D Battery, 20th Brigade, Royal Artillery, from Cannanore to the Mount; and the C Battery, 23rd Brigade, Royal Artillery, from Trichinopoly to Cannanore, under orders in course of relief in the ensuing cold season, will be sent by ordinary marches with their horses and guns.—*Madras Mail*, Sept. 29.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

On dit that Colonel Haig has, on reconsideration, signified his willingness to accept the post of Chief Engineer, Central Provinces, which had been offered to and declined by him in the first instance.—*Central India Times*, Oct. 2.

We have been informed that the death at Jubbulpore of Mrs. Plowden, wife of Captain Plowden, Deputy Commissioner, Dumoh, did not occur from cholera' as we were previously led to believe, but was occasioned by exhaustion resulting from other diseases of long standing.—*Ibid.*

NEW LIGHT HOUSES ON THE COAST OF BRITISH BURMAH.

(*Rangoon Times*, September 22.)

We are happy to announce, that three new lights have just been placed in position, and are lighted at night for the protection of our shipping. These lights stand as follows.

I. Coast Light House on the Krishna Shoal, Gulf of Martaban, in latitude 15° 36′ 30″ North, longitude 95° 35′ East.

"It is a lighthouse, on screw piles in 3 fathoms at low water, on the south eastern edge of the above shoal, showing a fixed dioptric [illegible]ght of the second order. The focal plane of the [illegible]t 60 feet above high water mark, visible 14 nautic[illegible]iles. Rise and fa[illegible] tide 12 feet. H. W at F and [illegible] is cut off at W. S. W to the w[illegible] E. to the eastward, the centre o[illegible] E. It is provided with a fog bell, [illegible]eather will be sounded at intervals of 30 [illegible]

II. Harbour Light House on C[illegible]er, off the entrance of the Rangoon river. Hither[illegible]e entrance to the channel of the Rangoon river has been marked by a light ship in 3½ fathoms of water.

"The light house is situated on the high land of China Buckeer, which is generally first made by ships bound to Rangoon, and is about three miles N. E. of the mouth of the China Buckeer river. It is built on screw piles, and the lower part being against a background of dark trees, will be painted white. It is close to high water mark, but the sands at low water stretch six miles to the eastward of it. Ships must therefore keep well to seaward from it. It will be a dioptric light of the first order, the upper and lower cupolas showing a fixed light and the centre drum a revolving light attaining its greatest brilliancy once a minute. It can be seen 15 nautical miles from the deck, or 17 nautical miles from the mast head of a ship. It is in latitude 16° 19′ 30″ North and longitude 96° 12 East."

III. Harbour Light House near the Eastern Grove, off the mouth of the Rangoon river.

"This light house is also on screw piles in latitude 16° 29′ North and longitude 96° 26′″ 30 East. It will show a light over an arc of 60°. It will be out off to the eastward west south, 10° of this angle which show a condensed light, the centre of which will pass through the present position of the light ship, or in a direction south 30° west. This condensed limit will be visible 16 nautical miles from the deck, or 18 nautical miles from the mast head of a ship, and the remaining 50° of light, 12 miles from the deck of a vessel. It is not intended to be a leading light into the river, but to prevent vessels making the land or China Buckeer light from running too far to the westward."

Sailing directions for making the mouth of the Rangoon river.

"Steer so as to make China Buckeer light bearing between north by east and west by north. To avoid the eastern sands, a vessel should not go so far north as to bring the light to bear southward of west, and to avoid the western sands, the Eastern Grove light house must not be brought to bear to the eastward of N. N. E. ½ East. With China Buckeer light, bearing west and the Eastern Grove light, bearing between N. N. E. ½ East and North, vessels will be on the Rangoon pilot station, in the neighbourhood of which pilot vessels are constantly cruising, and should anchor until daylight, or until a pilot is obtained. The bearings and courses are all true."

From and after the 15th September, a coast light charge of one anna per ton will be levied, under the provisions of Act XIII. of 1867. Section 3, on all vessels of fifty tons burden and upwards proceeding from Rangoon, or Moulmein, to Bassein, or from Bassein to Rangoon or Moulmein. Vessels running between Rangoon and Moulmein, or *vice versa* pay nothing.

A DUCHESS PRESIDING AT AN AGRICULTURAL DINNER.

The annual exhibition of stock, poultry, &c., in connection with the Badminton Farmers' Club, was held on Wednesday, Sept. 8, at Badminton, the seat of His Grace the Duke of Beaufort.

In the afternoon about 300 guests sat down to an admirably served dinner. The Duke of Beaufort had been announced to preside, but being called away on important business the Duchess undertook to supply his place, and when she entered the tent in which the dinner took place, she was received with loud and ringing cheers. Her Grace was supported at the head of the table by Lady Blanche Somerset, Lord Fitzroy Somerset, Lord Rossmore, Colonel Kingscote, M.P., Mr. Kingscote, Captain Blathwayt, Mrs. G. Blathwayt, Mr. E. Neeld, Miss E. Neeld, Rev. J. Buckley, Miss Sanders, Rev. Staveley Leathes, Mrs. Leathes, and Mr. Charles Wyatt.

At the conclusion of the repast, the Duchess rose to propose the first toast, and was loudly cheered. She said,—Ladies and gentlemen, you must not expect from me speeches such as you have been accustomed to hear from this chair, so ably filled as it has been in former years; but I think any one can feel a pride and pleasure in giving the Queen's health, and I give it now, "The Queen; God bless her." (Loud cheers.)

Her Grace next rose and said—There is another toast which I am sure you will all drink with the enthusiasm it deserves. I give you "The Prince and Princess of Wales and the rest of the Royal Family."

Colonel Kingscote gave "The Bishop and Clergy of the Diocese."

The Rev. Joseph Buckley, Rector of Sopworth, responded, and in the course of an appropriate speech observed that though it was not without a precedent, yet it was, no doubt, a novelty to most of them present to be presided over by a lady as they were that day. (Loud cheers.) If anything could tend to raise their hearts and souls, and make them more gentle or tend more to humanise them, it was being under the presidency of such a lady. (Cheers.) They could not sufficiently thank her for the effort she had made, for it must be a great effort for her to put herself in so novel a position; but it only showed what a wife would do for the love of her husband. (Cheers.) It was from no fault of the noble president of the club that he was unable to be present; it was thoroughly against his wish that he was not there; but they must know that those who were much concerned with other people's business could not at all times make their own engagements meet at every end. But Her Grace had placed herself in her husband's position, and thus they saw what they all, especially those who were married, ought to aim at, viz., the mutual help and comfort of one another. (Hear, hear.) He saw before him, no doubt, many happy couples, and he wished to impress upon them that a lady was never more ennobled and never shone to greater advantage than when she tried to help her husband through his difficulties. (Cheers.)

Her Grace the Duchess afterwards rose and said—I have one more toast to propose, and then I think the arduous duties of chairman—or shall I say chairwoman?—will cease. (Applause.) It is "Success to the Badminton Farmers' Club." May it go on and prosper, and be for many years to come a happy gathering of friends and neighbours, a day to be remembered with pleasure and to be looked back upon with satisfaction. (Cheers.)

Mr. Kilminster gave "The Health of Her Grace the Duchess of Beaufort," which was drunk with the greatest enthusiasm.

Her Grace in responding said—Again and again I thank you for the kind manner in which you have received the toast which has been proposed by Mr. Kilminster. I wish I had the power to say all I feel; but accept my imperfectly expressed gratitude, and believe that I have never greater pleasure than in being at Badminton and finding myself surrounded by so many kind and friendly faces. (Cheers.)

Mr. Hewitt proposed, "The Marquis of Worcester, and the younger branches of the Beaufort family."

Lady Blanche Somerset responded, briefly expressing her gratitude for their having drunk her health and wishing that her brothers were present to answer for themselves. (Applause.)

THE PROBABLE TRAFFIC OF THE SUEZ CANAL.

The *Economist* asks, what traffic will the canal command? and what will be the force of its competition with existing trade? Incidentally this may throw some light on the prospects of a return to the shareholders, which is in this country, however, mainly a question of speculative interest, as English capital is hardly at all engaged. There are various ways of arriving at an estimate. One which we find in the last report of the company is to look at the total shipping of the two halves of the world to be connected, the magnitude of the industrial interests on both sides, and assume, in a somewhat arbitrary manner, that the traffic by the canal *must* be a certain figure. Thus it is said the annual arrivals and departures in Chinese ports are 6,418,000 tons; in Marseilles alone, 5,000,000 tons; in Liverpool 6,000,000 tons; in the Dardanelles, 6,000,000 tons; the figure of 6,000,000 tons will be a feeble minimum to take for the navigation of all the commercial navies in the world by the canal. But what ought to be done is to ascertain at the latest date possible the actual shipping by which the business of the East and the West is carried on. This is the nearest measure of the existing wants to be supplied. However fast the trade might grow, it would require an enormously rapid expansion to attract new shipping on a large scale, and such expansion is not to be assumed beforehand. If we know then what the trade is, we may have some means of estimating what share, for it can only be a share at first and for a good many years, will fall to the canal. The total tonnage with which the business of East and West is transacted does not amount to the 6,000,000 tons which are anticipated for the traffic of the canal. We are thus far enough from the estimate of 6,000,000 tons for the canal traffic, which can only be attained after the lapse of some years. That it may in the long run be attained, if the canal is maintained in good order and reputation, is both possible and probable. Steamers are gaining on sailing ships every day, and though the canal dues will be a heavy drawback, there is no doubt that a class of steamers may be constructed to compete for the Indian trade at once, and more slowly with the Chinese and Australian trade. But the work will be one of time, and in the meantime the canal will do well if it is used annually by a shipping of one or two million tons. In one respect the prospect of a canal yielding no very great return for a time is a matter of interest to us. The Egyptian Viceroy is a large shareholder in the company—to the extent of £3,000,000, if not more. Naturally, until the canal pays well, this will represent so much unprofitable capital, and any expectations of prosperity in the Egyptian revenues through the direct profit of the Viceroy's canal investment will be disappointed for a time. This will not prevent, however, the indirect profit to the State through the population which the service of the canal will attract, and the local trade which will spring up by the extension of the settlement as its local advantages are perceived.

THE SUEZ CANAL.

(*Malta Times*, Sept. 9.)

Although advices received from Alexandria by the last mail steamer on the 7th inst., inform us that it is still intended to open the canal on the 17th Nov., yet two circumstances render it doubtful whether the whole length of the canal will be navigable for large ships by that date. They are, first, the fact that the salt lakes are only filling very slowly, as the current cannot be increased from the North for fear of injuring the sides of the canal and interfering with the machines at work there, and next, the rocky formation met with south of the lakes, which retards the progress of the works. These difficulties may perhaps be overcome, but there are others of a more serious nature which, while they will not delay the opening, may seriously affect the success of the undertaking. There are, according to Professor Alexander Reyer, who has written a most interesting letter on the subject, particularly the following points:—

1. The harbour of Port Said is in danger of being filled up by the fine deposit brought down by the Nile; a bank has already formed on the outside of the west mole and, in the course of a short time it will extend beyond it and be carried into the first basin. Besides this, the deposit has already entered the harbour through the open spaces between the blocks of stone to such an extent as to necessitate a deepening of the first basin. The deposit was then removed from the eastern side of the harbour, but heaped on the interior of the west mole, in the hope that, being hardened by pressure between the blocks, it might itself help to secure the harbour from similar dangers in future. Sufficient time has not yet passed to test the success of the experiment.

2. The fresh water basin of Port Said is too small, so that if the water-pipes are so seriously injured as to require lengthened repairs the whole population will be reduced to great straits.

3. In the Menzeleh lake it has been remarked that the wooden walls have in several places been severely strained and displaced. Such parts will demand frequent repairs.

4. The depth of the canal, 8 metres, will not be sufficient for vessels with 7 metres draught for any length of time, nor is it broad enough (22 metres) to allow large ships to pass each other easily. Its depth if it be successful, will have to be increased to 9, or, better still, 10 metres, and its width to 40 metres.

5. Even this would not render it possible for large steamers to use their wheels or screws, for the machines used for deepening the canal cause waves one metre in height. Such vessels will therefore have to be drawn through by chains and machines standing on the banks.

6. For long distances the bed is simply dug in the sand. These parts must soon be walled up, or they will be destroyed and the whole labour lost. Many persons, indeed, are in favour of coating both sides with stones for the whole length.

7. The canal is in danger of being choked up by sand-storms and washing from the sides. The writer believes that this will amount to 1,000,000 cubic metres per annum, which is twice the quantity calculated upon. Six large machines, each of 80 horse-power, will have to be constantly employed in clearing this sand away.

It will be seen from the above that, even if the canal be opened at the appointed time, much important work will have to be done before the undertaking is really completed. This and the great outlay requisite to keep the whole in order will render it necessary to raise very heavy dues if it is to pay.

ACROSS NIAGARA ON A BICYCLE.

This feat was announced by Professor Jenkins to be accomplished on the 25th of August, and accomplished it was, in the presence of a vast crowd. A thousand feet of good two-inch rope stretched across the stream below Suspension-bridge, and where Blondin crossed with a man on his back. The *New York Times* says:—"The machine used by Professor Jenkins is not in any sense a velocipede. It is, however, a bicycle, and turned upside down would resemble in some degree a modern velocipede. The wheels, three inches wide, are made heavy and of wood, without tires, but in their places are grooves an inch and three-quarters deep. The front wheel is 3ft. 2in. and the hind wheel 2ft. 10in. in diameter. The connecting rods are iron, so also the balance-pole, which is 8ft. long and tipped with 10-pound balls, and weighs 28lb. The whole thing, with the man thrown in, weighs 298lb. The propelling power is a pinion cog-wheel made of brass, about nine inches in diameter, which is made to gear to cogs which surround the front wheel at the bottom of the groove. At 2-30 p.m. the professor made his appearance at the small house on the Canada side with pieces of his machine and at once proceeded to put them together, a task of no small labour. With the aid of his men he first placed the fore wheel on the rope just at the edge of the precipice, and while one man balanced it, another placed on the standard from the under side, thus bringing two strong bars of iron on either side of the rope. All the joints were securely fastened with bolts. The braces or connecting rods extending from the standard to the rear shaft in the form of the letter O made the connexion complete and very strong. The professor then got outside of the rope, arranged the pinion wheel and fastened the balance-pole across the O part of the braces. This done, the seat, a strip of leather, was secured to the rear axle by means of straps. This arrangement, which it was seen at once would throw the entire weight of the machine and the rider under the rope, was a source of disappointment, if not of relief, to many of the spectators, who, not consulting the inventive genius of the Canadian Blondin, rather expected to see him mounted on a Greenwood velocipede, which, of course, would give a good chance for ground and lofty tumbling. All being in readiness, the bicycle was fastened by a rope to the bank, and Jenkins prepared to start. He wore white tights, black velvet kneebreeches, shoulder straps and cross-belts of the same material, and on his head was placed a crown-shaped hat, and all were profusely bedecked with tinsel and beads. His feet were covered with buff moccasins. He took his position astride the rope, and proceeded to arrange the leather strap or seat, which, as it was allowed to touch the rope, seemed more for the purpose of protecting the velvet pants from damage by attrition than to sit upon. In fact, he did not sit, but stood up with his feet about 18 inches apart, resting on the balance-pole. In a moment he grasped the handles of the pinion wheel, and turned them, moving slowly from the bank, the crowd preserving a death-like stillness. After passing out a few yards a halt was made, and the photographers were allowed to take his picture. He then returned and waited five or ten minutes and resumed his seat. Three pistol shots were then fired from the Canadian side, and it was a 'go.' The machine moved slowly forward, the rope swaying gently from side to side until he had passed out about 50ft., when another opportunity was given the artist, after which he crawled along at a snail's pace to the middle of the abyss, where he raised and waived his hat, and received a faint cheer in response. From the centre to the American shore it was evidently hard work to propel the bicycle, but at last the edge of the cliff was reached, and then the welkin did ring with the applause of the people. The time occupied in passing over the rope was just eleven minutes."

Breakfast.—Epps's Cocoa.—Grateful and Comforting.—The very agreeable character of this preparation has rendered it a general favourite. The *Civil Service Gazette* remarks—"The singular success which Mr. Epps attained by his homœopathic preparation of cocoa has never been surpassed by any experimentalist. By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills." Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold by the Trade only in ¼ lb., ½ lb., and 1 lb. tin-lined packets, labelled—James Epps & Co. Homœopathic Chemists, London.

BANKS.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—Incorporated by Royal Charter.

The current rates of Exchange are:—

		Per Rupee.
On London at 6 months' sight	1s. 11 5/8d.	do.
" 3 do.	1s. 11 7/16d.	do.
" 1 do.	1s. 11 5/16d.	do.
" demand	1s. 11 1/4d.	do.
On Scotland do.	1s. 11 1/4d.	do.
On Ireland do.		
On Paris do.	1s. 11 1/8d.	do.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe.	1s. 11 1/8d.	do.

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondees and other orders for realization, to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Office, or by letter to the Agent.

Kurrachee Sub-agency.

The Agent buys Bills on England and elsewhere, and grants Drafts on the Head Office and Branches of the Corporation.

Bombay, 23rd September 1869.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1864.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862, and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India, and by Amended Act of 1867.

Subscribed and Paid-up Capital £3,200,000
Reserve Fund 800,000

Head Office—PARIS.

Agencies.

Bourbon (Reunion), London, Alexandria, Calcutta, Hongkong, Saigon, Shanghai, and Yokohama.

London Bankers.

The Union Bank of London; Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Sons.
Agents in Scotland.—National Bank of Scotland.
Agents in Ireland.—{ The Munster Bank, Limited. The Belfast Banking Company.

TERMS OF BUSINESS.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the Continent of Europe.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on current deposits on the minimum monthly balances.

Investments and sales of all descriptions of British and Foreign Securities, &c., effected.

The Bank takes charge of Securities for customers, and receives Dividends on Indian and Foreign Funds, Railway and other Shares.

Every other description of Banking business transacted.

All remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."

E. J. HARDCASTLE, Manager.

9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 25th August 1869.

AGRA BANK (Limited).—Capital—£1,000,000 (One Million Sterling). In 100,000 Shares of £10 each.

Head Office—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London, E.C.

Edinburgh Branch—17 St. Andrew Square.

Branches in India.

Calcutta | Agra. | Kurrachee.
Madras. | Bombay. | Lahore.

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 6 months sight at 1/11 5/8 per Rupee.

4	do.	1/11½	"
3	do.	1/11 7/16	"
2	do.	1/11⅜	"
1	do.	1/11 5/16	"
On demand		1/11 1/4	"
On Scotland		1/11 1/4	"

No drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50, and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Interest.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half-yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months' Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per ann.

Do.	6	do.	4
Do.	12	do.	5
Do.	24	do.	6

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other Securities for constituents without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank (Limited), or order.

Hours of business, 10 to 3; Saturday, 10 to 1.

EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.

Bombay, 26th August, 1869.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited).—Established in India 1863, and Incorporated under the English Companies Act of 1862, 23rd March 1866.

Authorised Capital—Two Millions Sterling.

Subscribed Capital £927,700
Paid-up Capital £463,850
Reserve Fund £41,000

Head Office.

80, King William Street, London.

Branches and Agencies.

Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras.

Edinburgh Deposit Agency.

Agents—Messrs. Dalmahoy & Cowan, W.S.

Glasgow Deposit Agency.

Agents—Messrs. Couper, Mackenzie & Innes, Solicitors.

Board of Directors.

John Borradaile, Esq., 26, Gloucester Place, Portman Square.
J. R. Boyson, Esq., late Solicitor to the Government of Madras.
R. O. Campbell, Esq., of Messrs. Binny & Co. Madras, late President Bank of Madras.
W. S. Fitzwilliam, Esq., late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India.
W. E. Frere, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, late Member of Council Bombay Government.
R. P. Harrison, Esq., late Controller General of Accounts for India, and Government Director, Bank of Bengal.
E. W. Wingrove, Esq., late of Calcutta.

Chief Manager—R. O. Sawers, Esq.

London Bankers.

The Bank of England.
National Provincial Bank of England.
and
National Bank of Scotland, London.

Agents in Scotland.

British Linen Company Bank.
and
National Bank of Scotland.

Agents in Ireland.

Provincial Bank of Ireland.

RULES OF BUSINESS OBSERVED AT BOMBAY.

Exchange.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Calcutta, and Madras at the current rates of Exchange. It also negociates and collects Bills payable in those places. Instructions respecting Family Remittances are carefully attended to, and when requested, and the necessary particulars are furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England.

Circular Notes.

The Bank also issues for the use of Travellers by the Overland Route, the Circular Notes of the National Provincial Bank of England, which are payable in Egypt, and at all the principal towns on the Continent, &c.

Current Deposit Accounts.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on customers' daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 100,000.

Fixed Deposits.

The Bank receives Money, on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

On Deposits subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent.
" 6 " " 5 "
" 12 " " 6 "

All remittances should be made payable to the Manager, National Bank of India (Limited), who will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.

By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.

National Bank of India, Bombay, 12th April 1869.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, on Commission, at the Rooms of BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agent, next to the Book and Tract Society, Esplanade:

The properties of Gentleman.

A first-rate English-built nearly new Mail phaeton, painted dark green, and lining to match with lamps, pole and shaft, by Lewis.
A small self-driving Pony phaeton.
A second-hand single-seat brougham.

Also,

2 new and light palanquin office shigram with a year's guarantee.

The Property of a Gentleman.

A first-rate Madras-built Mail phaeton with lamps, pole and shaft, by Simpson and Co., in excellent order.

The properties of Gentlemen.

An English-built brougham with surrounding double venetians and circular glasses on front, price Rs. 600.
Ditto dog-cart price Rs. 250.
Ditto Mail phaeton with lamps, pole, and shaft, price Rs. 500.

The property of a Gentleman proceeding Up-country.

A first-rate English-built Malvern dog-cart, with fast-trotting English horse (known by the name of Exulsion, formerly belonging to Captain C. Duet) and a set of nearly new brass mounted harness.

The above to be seen at the rooms of the undersigned.

Also,

A set of new plated mounted carriage harness by Peat.

Just Landed.

A English-built Cab buggy with lamps by Hutchings.
A ditto park phaeton with moveable driving box.

The property of a Gentleman.

3 first-rate miniature brougham by McNaught and Smith, Palliser and Starton.

Just Landed.

A first-rate new Mail phaeton painted and lined green, head with roll back, with lamps, pole, and chain by Hooper and Co., London.

The property of a Gentleman.

A first-rate English-built boat-shaped four seated small open-carriage with moveable glass-shutters.

The property of a Gentleman.

A first-rate English-built boat-shaped open carriage on C. springs by Windover.

Also,

A second-hand English-built door shigram by Thorn.
A ditto ditto Mail phaeton by Kinross.

Just Landed.

A new single-seated miniature brougham, with circular glasses in front, venetians to sides, with lamps and shaft, and expressly built to order for a Gentleman.

Just landed ex Star of the South.

2 first-rate new English-built Malvern dog-carts lining with woollen cloth painted dark blue, dark green, and dark brown, Collins patent axles, leather dash and side wings.

Also,

A fresh batch of double and single English-made Child's Perambulators.

The property of W. M Sandwith, Esq., Civil Service proceeded to Europe.

A second-hand English-built four-seated open carriage by Offord.

Just Unpacked.

A fresh batch of highly furnished buggy, dog-cart and carriage harnesses with double buckles plated on white metal and with double stitches and expressly made to order by a well known maker in London. Price Rs. 80 to 100 & 225.

Also,

The property of a Gentleman.

1 nearly new English-built four-seated open-carriage, with lamps and pole, by Jones.

Also,

Properties of a Gentleman.

A first-class second-hand English-built high-wheeled dog-cart, by Bennian and Healey.

Just landed.

Several pairs of spare circular Glasses for miniature brougham, of different sizes.
Few Iron Lifters for greasing Carriages.

The Properties of Gentlemen.

One second-hand cab buggies, on C springs, by James Henderson, Glasgow.
A first-rate English-built four-wheeled dog-cart, with lamps and shaft, by Rogers and Co.

Just Landed.

A very handsome and small light park phaeton, on C. spring, by Messrs. Nass Brothers, Longacre.

Just Landed.

1 first-class high-wheeled Malvern dog-cart, with Collenge patent axles, lacewood shafts, painted dark blue, and lining to match, by Windower.

Several other new and second hand. Different kinds of carriages to be seen in the other Godown, about 30 yards from the Rooms of the undersigned, on application.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Auctioneer and Commission Agent.

Commission Rooms, Esplanade, Bombay, 1st October, 1869.

FOR SALE, a Jollyboat lately painted, and in thorough repair, with complete fittings. For particulars apply at the "Bombay Gazette" office.

TO PRINTERS and Others.—For SALE, a large quantity of French DOUBLE FOOLSCAP PRINTING PAPER, at Rs. 3-4 per Ream.—Apply to the Manager "Bombay Gazette," Meadow Street, Fort.

FRESH ARRIVAL for the SEASON of GARDEN SEEDS from the Cape of Good Hope.

HIRJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE BAXTER, in returning his sincere thanks to his Customers and Patrons for their past and recent favours, begs to inform them that his expected shipment of GARDEN SEEDS has just been received from the Cape of Good Hope in excellent condition, and trust those desirous of obtaining the same will favour him with their orders.

Among the varieties are the following:—Cape Early Knole Kole, Do. Flat Dutch Drumhead Cabbage, Do. Brunswick Do., Do. Sugar loaf Do., Do. Red Dutch Drumhead Cabbage for Pickling, Blood Red Beet, Cauliflower, White large Drumhead Cabbage, and Cos Lettuce, &c., &c.

N. B.—A few packets of the previous consignment of Garden Seeds from England remains on hand, for which early orders are solicited.

PAPER FOR SALE.

Printing.

Double Demy 34 to 40 lb., Royal 20 lb., Double Royal 36 to 50 lb.

Hand-made.

Foolscap, Post, Large Post, Demy, Medium, Royal, Super-royal, Imperial, Bank Medium 13 lb. uncut and also cut into letter paper.

Machine-made.

Foolscap 9 to 18 lb.; Superfine Cream laid 12 to 18 lb.
Azure laid Foolscap, Demy, Royal and Super-royal, "extra strong" for Deeds, &c.

Blotting.

Superior Pink 17 to 27 lb., and lilac 38 lb.

Cartridge.

Cream shade rolled 22½ by 24 in. and 25½ by 27¼ in.

Packing.

Casing 22 by 36 in. 50 lbs. for Spinning Mills, &c.

Apply to our Godown-keeper. PEEL, CASSELS, & Co.

Forbes Street, 26th August, 1869.

PREPARED BOARDS for Flooring, Ceiling, Partitions, &c.

Tongued and Grooved.

Whitewood ½ by 6 in., ⅝ by 6¼ in., ¾ by 7½ in., and ⅞ by 6 in.,—also Redwood ⅞ by 6 in., ¾ by 6½ in., and 1⅛ by 6½ in.

Tongued, Grooved and Beaded.

Whitewood and Redwood ½ by 6½ in.

For sale in lots of not less than 3,000 Lineal feet deliverable on Carnac Bunder.

Apply to our Godown-keeper. PEEL, CASSELS, & Co.

Forbes Street, 26th August, 1869.

TOBACCO.

THOMAS BEAR'S PREPARED TOBACCOS.
VIRGINIA, BIRD'S-EYE, SHAG, LATAKIAH, &c.
Trade Mark—The Elephant.

Sold by Chemists and Store-keepers throughout the world.
N.B.—Ask for BEAR'S TOBACCOS, and see that you get them Manufactory—BOROUGH, LONDON.
*** Price Lists Post Free.

Agents.—Bombay: Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

WHITMORE'S COMPOUND LINIMENT OF ARNICA.—A Specific for the cure of Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Sprains, Contusions, Weakness of the Joints, Chilblains, &c. It is also an excellent remedy as a stimulating application to the surface of the Chest and Back in Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pulmonary Consumption, and Hooping Cough. When the Liver is inactive, rubbed over it, its stimulating properties have a beneficial effect, and in all cases where counter-irritation is desirable, it will be found invaluable. In bottles, small, medium and large.

Wilkinson's Bronchio-Thoracic Lozenges.

Prepared from the receipt of an eminent Physician, and experience has fully justified their recommendation as the most speedy remedy in Irritation of the Throat, Catarrhal Coughs, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, Spitting of Blood, &c., &c. To public speakers and vocalists they will be found invaluable, as they impart a clear and beautiful tone to the voice. Free from any preparation of Opium, and of an agreeable taste, they are applicable to all.

Whitmore's Stomachic and Liver Pills.

No Pill is so efficacious in promoting Digestion, strengthening the Stomach, correcting Acidity, preventing or removing Headache, Giddiness, &c. arising from a Costive Habit, Debilitated Stomach, or Torpid Liver. In bottles, small, medium and large.

They require no change of diet, and those of the most delicate constitution may take them with safety.

Taken as an adjunct with Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla with the greatest success.

Prepared only by Thomas Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street, London.

Bombay:—

Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla and Fort, Poona.

And of the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

INSURANCES.

GUARDIAN FIRE & LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—The undersigned are prepared to issue Policies against Fire on the usual terms.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and buildings in Bombay are issued by REMINGTON & Co., Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.

Bombay, 16th August 1865.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The above Company are PREPARED to ACCEPT RISKS on ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE at REDUCED RATES from this day.—Apply to the LONDON, ASIATIC and AMERICAN COMPANY, Limited, Agents.

Bombay, 17th July, 1869.

SUN FIRE OFFICE. Established 1710.

The undersigned grant Insurance against loss by Fire on Buildings and their Contents in Bombay and in the Mofussil at current rates; also on Ships in Harbour.

The rate on pucka-built Bungalows in the Suburbs of Bombay, and in the Mofussil, has lately been reduced to three-eighths per cent. per annum.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

FURTHER REDUCTION in the RATES of FIRE INSURANCE.—The English Assurance Company, (being free from combination), issue Fire Policies at rates 20 per cent. below *all* and 25 to 50 per cent. below most, other Offices in Bombay.

LIFE RATES, which are also very moderate, apply to Europeans and Natives alike.

HILL, POLLOCK & Co., Agents,
6 Sassoon's Buildings, Elphinstone Circle.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital £2,000,000 sterling; Funds in hand exceed £1,300,000.

Fire premiums for	1859	£228,314
Do.	1861	292,402
Do.	1863	341,668
Do.	1865	414,733
Do.	1867	460,553
Showing an increase over 1859 of		£232,239

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture both in Bombay and in the Mofussil insured on very favourable terms.

Life Branch.

Life premiums for	1860	£73,150
Do.	1862	105,703
Do.	1864	152,150

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co., Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Bombay, 1st January 1869.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Established in London and Calcutta 1834.

Confirmed by Special Act of Parliament, 6, William IV., Cap. 64.

Subscribed Capital .... £ 500,000.
Paid-up Capital .... £ 50,000.
Invested Capital and accumulated assets...Rs. 84,37,750,
Of which Fifty-five Lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.

London Office—No. 1, King William Street.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

Directors.

A. Hay, Esq. | E. Tyrrell Leith, Esq.
E. Morriss, Esq. | and
H. G. Dunlop, Esq. | H. E. Bright, Esq.

Agents.—Messrs. Forbes & Co.
Medical Referee.—Dr. F. S. Stedman.
Solicitors—Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley.

After the operation of upwards of 30 years, the Directors feel entitled, with great confidence, to invite the attention of the Public to the marked success which has attended this Society, and the strong claims it possesses to the confidence and support of all classes desirous of effecting Assurance on Lives.

Combining the advantages of a mutual and proprietary Company, and without attempting a rash competition with other offices, it has pursued a steady progressive course, affording all the benefits which, consistently with the Security to Assurers and Assured, can possibly be given.

The Tables of Rates for India have been accurately calculated from the Records of the late East India Company, and are as moderate as is consistent with perfect security.

The total number of Policies issued from the commencement of the Society to the end of the year 1868, was 9,542 assuring... £8,650,615- 8-11

And the amount of claims paid during the same period was ... £1,693,344-18- 6

The Assets of the Society in England and India on the 1st December 1868 were... £843,755-15- 4

A reduction of 50 per cent. on the Premia of Policies entitled to participate in the profits was declared on the 12th May 1868.

So that the Annual Premium of an Individual insuring on the Profit Scale at the age of 30, in the sum of Rs. 10,000 would be, at the Civil rate ... Rs. 480 0 0

And after 6 years he would be entitled to a reduction of 50 per cent. for Profit ... ,, 240 0 0

Net Annual Premium...Rs. 240 0 0

Or at the reduced English rate...Rs. 246 0 0
Less 50 per cent. as above... ,, 123 0 0

Net Annual Premium...Rs. 123 0 0

No Society, Mutual or Proprietary, with rates of premium so low as those of the Universal, and retaining so ample a Reserve for its Liabilities, has been able to afford larger advantages than these to its Assured.

The Rates for short terms are as low as those of any other Assurance Companies. Medical referees are remunerated by the Society by a honorarium of Rs. 16.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES TO THE ASSURED AFFORDED BY THE SOCIETY.

1st.—Perfect Security combined with the utmost Liberality and Economy in Rates of Premium.

2nd.—No Liability of Partnership.

3rd.—Lives below the Ordinary Standard of Health, or afflicted with Gout, Rupture, or other Ailment not immediately dangerous, may be assured at a moderate increase of the usual rate in proportion to the extra risk.

4th.—Assurances may be effected on Participation Scales, entitling to Profits; and on non-Participating Scales, i. e., without Profits, at reduced Rates, for short periods or for the whole Term of Life.

5th.—Stamp Duty on all Policies paid by the Society, without charge to the Assured.

6th.—All Medical Fees, including those of the Medical Referee named by the Society, and of the Society's own Medical Examiner, are paid by the Society, except in cases of Assurances for a short term under Rs. 5,000 when the Medical Fees shall be paid by the Assured.

7th.—All claims paid within three months after satisfactory proof of Death, or earlier, under discount.

8th.—One Calendar Month, as days of Grace, allowed for payment of Premiums, and Claims Paid should Death occur within that period upon tender of the Premium within the days of Grace, or deduction of such Premium, with Interest, from the sum Assured, claimed upon Death.

9th.—Policies allowed to lapse, may be revived within three months of the Premium becoming due, on proof of good health, and payment of a small fine, and within six months, at the discretion of the Board.

10th.—Policies, upon which the Age has been admitted, indisputable, except on the ground of Fraud.

11th.—Policies on Lives in India for the whole Term of Life, which have been in force for the full period of three years, are purchased by the Society, or Loans granted thereon to the extent of two-thirds of their estimated value.

Written notices of Assignment of Policies received and registered by the Agents, such written notices to be served in Duplicate, so that one copy may be transmitted for registration at the Chief Office in London.

FORBES & Co., Agents Bombay Branch.

INSURANCE.

THE GUARDIAN FIRE and LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Established 1821.
Subscribed Capital, Two Millions.
11, Lombard Street, London, E.C.

Directors.

Chairman—William Steven, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—Frederick H. Janson, Esq.

Henry Hules Berens, Esq.
Hy. Bonham Carter, Esq.
Charles Wm. Curtis, Esq.
Charles F. Devas, Esq.
Francis Hart Dyke, Esq.
Sir W. R. Farquhar, Bart.
James Goodson, Esq.
Archibald Hamilton, Esq.
Thompson Hankey, Esq.
Richard M. Harvey, Esq.
J. G. Hubbard, Esq.
G. J. Shaw Lefevre, Esq.
John Martin, Esq.
Rowland Mitchell, Esq.
James Morris, Esq.
Abram J. Robarts, Esq.
Henry Vigne, Esq.

Agents in Bombay, SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.

Bombay, 16th February 1869.

ALLIANCE BRITISH and FOREIGN LIFE and FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital—Five Millions Sterling.

Bombay Agency established 40 years.

President,—Sir Moses Montefiore, Bart, F.R.S.

Directors.

James Alexander, Esq.
Charles J. Barnett, Esq.
George H. Barnett, Esq.
Benjamin Cohen, Esq.
James Fletcher, Esq.
William Gladstone, Esq.
George J. Goschen, Esq., M.P.
Samuel Gurney, Esq., M.P.
James Helm, Esq.
Sampson Lucas, Esq.
Elliott Macnaghten, Esq.
Thomas Masterman, Esq.
J. M. Montefiore, Esq.
Sir A De Rothschild.
Baron L. M. De Rothschild M.P.
Thomas Charles Smith, Esq.

This Company offers to the public the advantages of complete security, prompt and liberal settlement of losses, and low rates of premium.

Fire risks accepted and Policies issued by REMINGTON & Co., Agents for Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

ON CARNAC BUNDER.—Messrs. HEERALALL and Co. will sell by Public Auction, 243 Teak TELEGRAPH POSTS, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th day of October, at 3 p.m., on the above-mentioned place, in convenient lots of twenty. They are also suitable for building purposes.

SALE BY AUCTION.—On MONDAY, the 11th instant, Messrs. BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY & Co. will SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION, at their Rooms, in Meadow Street, the handsome HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., &c., of Lieutenant C. Christian, R. A., and other gentlemen, left the Presidency, of which full particulars will appear hereafter.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY & Co.

Bombay, 6th October, 1869.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

WEEKLY SALE.

This day, Wednesday, the 6th instant, Messrs. Nusserwanjee, Culliandass and Co. will sell by public auction, at 1 o'clock p. m., at their rooms, Meadow Street, No. 30, opposite the late premises of the Bank of Bombay—

A quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, such as coloured domets, woollen cloth, merinos, broad cloth, duck, embroidered muslin, &c., landed from ex Balkamah.

An invoice of fancy goods, consisting of:—bird cages, courrier, railway and hand-bags, carpet and cricket bags, globe lanterns of sizes, opera glasses and toys, &c.

A small invoice of saddlery, consisting of:—single plated harness, superior saddles with furniture complete, bridles, martingales, bearing reins, spare driving reins, stable head collars, &c.

A few lots of office and household furniture consisting of office table, cupboard, and press camp cots, chairs, &c.

A few lot of fancy flower vases.
3 iron safes.
6 cases gilt frames of mahogany, maple, rosewood of best quality.
100 boxes sauternes wine.
On account and at the risk of Messrs. Caderbhoy & Co.
80 casks of best cement.

SALE BY COMMISSION.

3 statues of late Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., with glass shades, and gilt stands by Coupland.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 6th October, 1869.

BENNETT and COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass, and porcelain ware, &c., at the Rock Groopdave.

This day, Wednesday, the 6th inst., Messrs. Bennett & Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, at his residence, at the above-mentioned place, the handsome household furniture, plated, glass, and porcelain ware, &c., the property of A. W. Forde, Esq., the same comprises rich cut hollow stem glassware, handsome pink and gold bordered dinner service, white and gold breakfast do., rich blue and gold dessert do., best platedware, such as a set of dish covers containing 4 hotwater curry dishes, cruet and pickle frames, bread basket, toast rack, a tea set containing 4, waitor, table and piano candlesticks, cutlery, &c., handsome carved blackwood furniture, such as round dining table, sets of camp do. in 2 pieces, sideboard, dining-room chairs, screens, glass-door, cupboard, elegantly carved circular, pier, and sofa tables, easy drawing-room and rocking chairs, chiffonier, handsome Brussels' carpet, plated 3 and single light hanging argand lamps, conversation and half-backed couches, folding easy chairs, handsome English brass bedstead, an American do., camp cots, reclining couches, dressing and washing tables, toilet glasses, wardrobes, clothes presses, chest of drawers, gentleman's writing table, mahogany towel horses, few valuable books, dispense articles, plants, &c.

No catalogue and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of VALUABLE SHOP STOCK FURNITURE, &c., at No. 6, Forbes Street, Fort.

On Saturday, the 9th instant, Messrs Bennett and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, by order of Hajee Cassum Joseph and Moosa Boga, all the valuable shop stock furniture, &c., of Hajee Mahomed's Sons, the same comprises, rich cut glassware, best platedware, large telescopes, jewellery, hats of sorts, pieces of Cashmere and Woollen cloths, shirts, trousers, coats, railway rugs, oilmanstore, boots and shoes, silk handkerchiefs and umbrellas, China work boxes, valuable books, sextant and quadrant in cases, shawls, glass-door cup-boards, and shoe cases, hatstand, clock, bed quilts, portmanteaus, pictures, perfumery, &c.

AUCTION SALE of VALUABLE, and AIRY BUNGALOW, at FORAS ROAD.

On Tuesday, the 12th instant, at 4 p. m., Messrs. Bennett and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, on the premises, the following valuable landed property, viz.:—

All that piece or parcel of Foras land or ground with a pucka-built bungalow, standing thereon, situate, lying and being at or near Camateepoora or the Cross Road leading to the Grant Road, in the island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement, 3,3 2 2-9 square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the east by the property of Eduljee Shapoorjee, on or towards the west by the property of Ebrahim Hajee Dada, on or towards the north by the ground of Nowrojee Shapoorjee Oomrighur, and on or towards the south by the Foras Road.

The above ground is held under a lease for 99 years, and subject to the annual rental of three hundred and sixty rupees.

For full particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of valuable newly-built bungalow, near the Dadur Railway Station.

On Wednesday, the 13th instant, at 4 p. m., Messrs. Bennett and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, the following landed property, viz.:—

All that piece or parcel of foras freehold new salt batty land or ground with a large pucka-built lower-storied bungalow standing thereon, situate, lying, and being without the Fort of Bombay in Mahim near the Dadur Railway Station, in the sub-division of Mahim and Parell Ward, containing by admeasurement three thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine square yards, be the same little more or less and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the east by the public road leading from Bombay to Mahim, on or towards the west by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, on or towards the north by the batty ground of Abdoola Allarukhia, and on or towards the south by the batty ground of Cassum Hajee Ebrahim, and the same is registered in the Books of the Collector of Bombay under Nos. 472 and 477.

Under instructions received from Mr. Dinshaw Maneckjee, Messrs. Bennett and Co. will, on the 11th day of October instant, at 4 p. m., put up for sale on the premises, the undermentioned property on account and at the risk of Surdarmull Sewjeeram, the first purchaser. The sale will stand only to the right, title and interest of the said Dinshaw Maneckjee.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuages, tenements, and dwelling-houses standing thereon, situate at Panjrapole Road, being in the sub-district of Bholeshwar, in the town of Bombay, admeasuring 647 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the Panjrapole Road, aforesaid, on the west by a sweeper's passage, and the property of the Panjrapole and on the north and south by the property of the Panjrapole and which said premises are registered in the books of the Collector of House Assessment under No. 89 and 90, and were formerly in the possession of Hormusjee Jamsetjee Buttiwalla's Sons and Company and are now in the possession of the said Dinshaw Maneckjee Minwalla.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Bennett & Co. or to Mr. Pestonjee Dinshaw, Solicitor for the Vendor.

FOR SALE on COMMISSION.

A pair of very handsome bay carriage horses. Price Rs. 1,000.
One English-built buggy in very good order.
A set of harness by Grant.
Cane and Company's Patent Freezing machine, just received from Paris, makes four pounds block of ice.

Bombay, 6th October, 1869. BENNETT & Co.

CRAWFORD and COMPANY, 3, Marine Street, Bombay.

SALE of VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.

This day, Wednesday, the 6th instant, at 4 p. m., Messrs. Crawford & Co. will submit to public auction, on the premises, all that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate in Bombay outside the Fort in the Newwaddy lane or street, containing by admeasurement 282 and 2-3 square yards (be the same a little more or less) and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue for Pension and Tax under No. 64, and now standing in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue in the name of Narayen Baboojee deceased, which said messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house is assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 9, and stands in the books of the assessor in the name of Pandoorung Soonderjee, and is bounded on the east by the public path or passage called Newwaddy street or lane, on the west by the wall belonging to the compound of the house of Pandoorung Soonderjee, on the north by the house of the late Sadanund Dadoba, and on the south by the house of Pandoorung Narayenjee.

SALE of PROPERTY at MATHERAN.
WITHOUT RESERVE.

To-morrow, Thursday, the 7th Oct., Messrs. Crawford & Co. will submit to auction sale, at their rooms in Marine Street, at the hour of 4 in the afternoon, all that delightful property situated at Matheran, called the Byke, formerly the property of Dr. Leith, consisting of nearly 6 acres of ground, on one of the choice sites of the place, together with the furnished bungalow and the outhouses erected thereon—the annual tax payable to Government is only Rs. 28-11-9.

Visitors to this favoured locality are invited to inspect the property, that they may fully comprehend its merits.

A list of the furniture and further particulars may be learnt on application to the undersigned.

SALE of JOHARE TEAK SCANTLINGS and BOARDS.

On Saturday, the 9th instant, at p. m., Messrs. Crawford & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the Tank Bunder, a quantity of Johore Teak scantlings and Boards, in small convenient lots to suit purchasers.

SALE of STEAM CRANE.

On Monday, the 11th instant, at 3 p. m., Messrs. Crawford and Co. will sell by public auction, in the Town Custom House.
A steam crane in working order, by Chaplin & Co., Glasgow.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On Monday next, the 11th October, Messrs. Crawford & Co. will sell by public auction, at their rooms:—

10 bales grey shirtings.
6 do. do. T. cloth.
2 do. do. jaconets.

At 2 p. m.

A grey Arab riding horse believed to be quite sound, 14-2 in. height.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A light English-built phaeton in good order, and a dark brown Arab horse rising fine, with harness, complete, can be seen on giving two hours notice.

Bombay, 6th October, 1869. CRAWFORD & Co.

Holloway's Pills are the proper medicine for people whose faculties are jaded and whose energies are exhausted by excessive heat, too much work, or over-indulgence. A few doses of these Pills always prove a simple, safe, and cooling treatment for all stomach and liver complaints; a longer course will set right every organ whose action is impaired, strengthen every structure whose tone is diminished, and renovate that blood whose purity is tainted. Giddiness, headache, nausea, flatulency and all other dyspeptic symptoms yield with surprising certainty and celerity to these corrective Pills, which lay siege to the seat of these distressing sensations, and carry off, without any pain or other disagreeable drawback, those peccant matters which are disordering the entire human machine.

Printed and Published for the Proprietor by HENRY SLYTH, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

AGENTS—London, Mr. GEORGE STREET, 30 Cornhill, E.C.—Paris, Messrs. H. and W. GALIGNANI and Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—Calcutta, Messrs. THACKER, SPINK, and Co., Madras, Messrs. PHAROAH and Co.